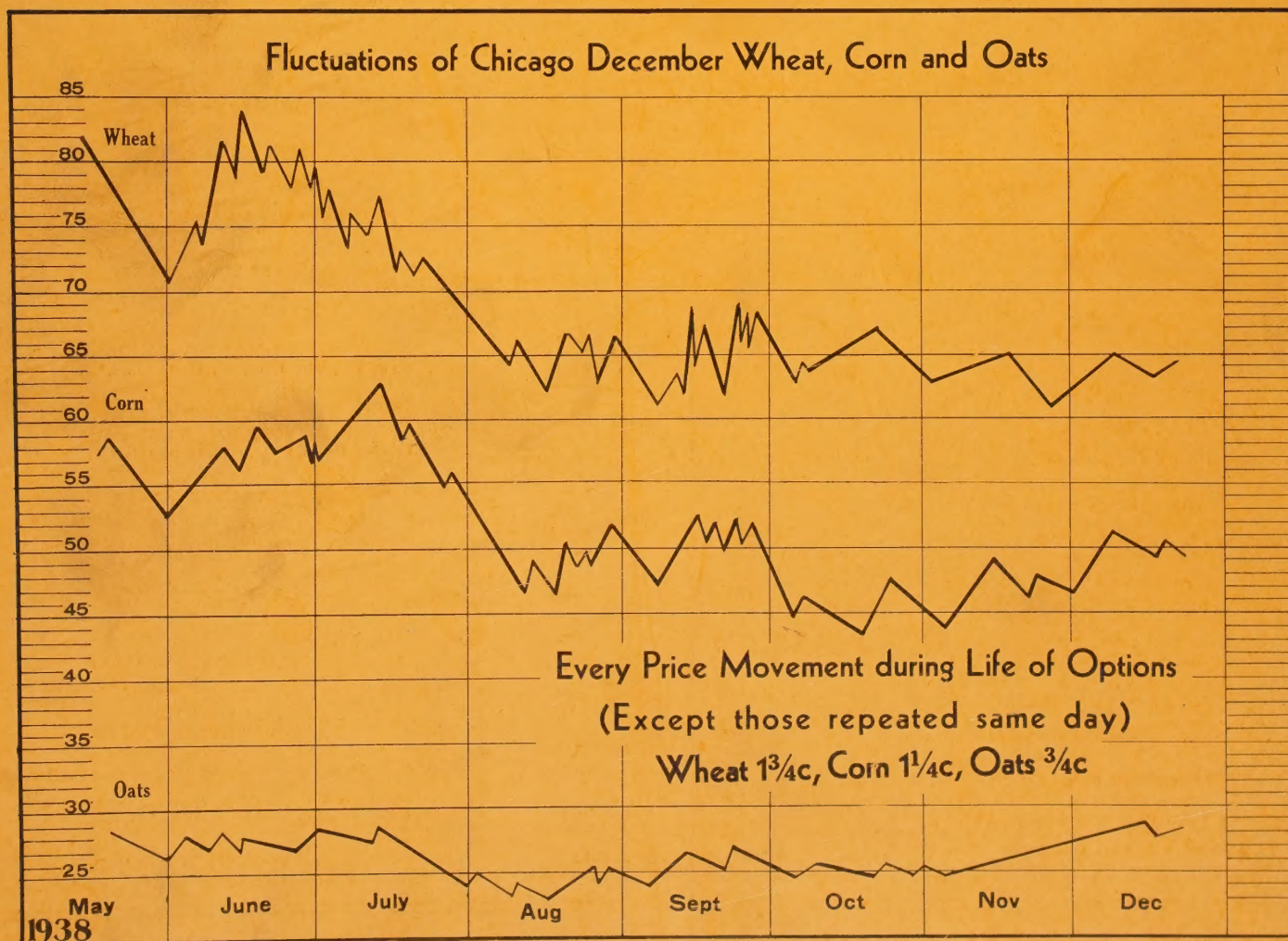


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(See Review December futures page 15)

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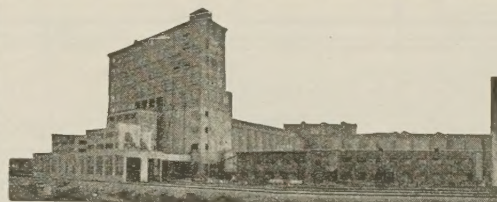
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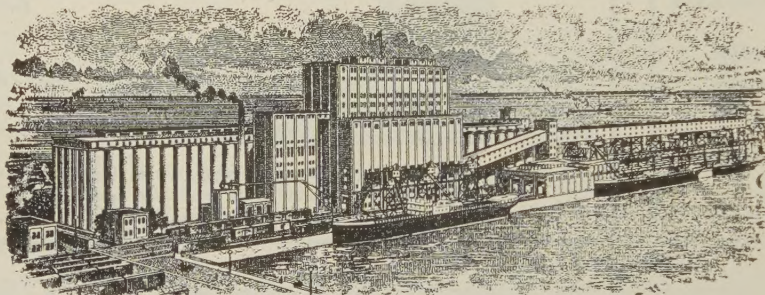
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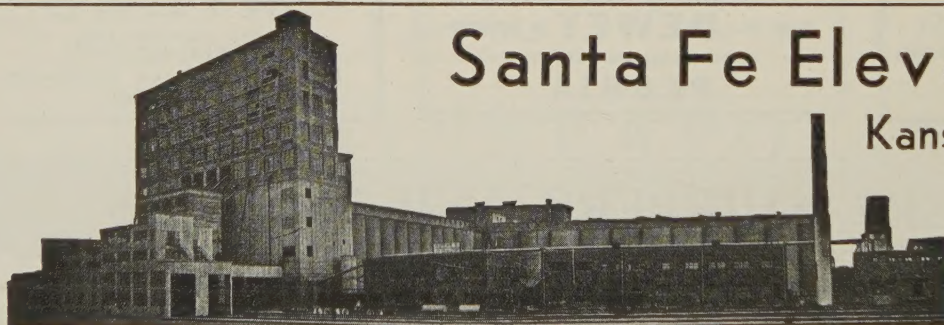
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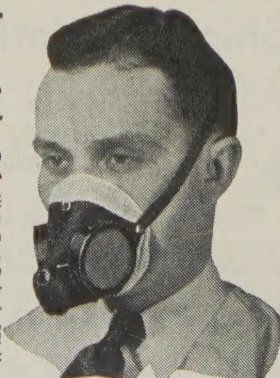
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Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

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Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10½x15½ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New 20,000 bu. grain elevator, feed mill, coal sheds in best southern Minnesota farming county; no crop failures. Ben W. Zieske, Cobden, Minn.

OHIO—Modern elevator for sale, in the heart of the Miami Valley, a fine grain territory, building and machinery in excellent condition; 75,000 bu. capacity; owners wish to retire; will sell at a bargain. Address Box 561, Piqua, Ohio.

MICHIGAN—One 25,000 bu. capacity grain elevator for sale, with 300 bu. Randolph Grain Drier; one 6,000 bu. capacity grain elevator; one 8,000 bu. capacity grain elevator. Will sell separately or collectively. Karner Brothers, Dundee, Michigan.

GRAIN ELEVATOR for sale, doing good business; located central Indiana; has full side lines, including grinders and mixer; terms; inventory cash; buildings, machinery and real estate on convenient monthly payments; reason for selling: other business. Riley Sinder, Noblesville, Ind.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI—A very modern plant, with all buildings and machinery about 2 years old; very good condition; 9 bins, slatted cribs, seed house, manlift, galvanized iron construction; 20,000 bus. capacity. In one of best grain territories in this section of the state; good office, scales and all other accessories necessary for this business. Business well established and will make good grain man money. Investment about \$14,500. Reason for selling: poor health. Box 515, Malden, Missouri.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE OR RENT—30,000 bu. grain elevator with warehouse, coal sheds and corn crib, located at West Concord, Dodge County, Minn. W. E. Glarner, West Concord, Minn.

SEEDS FOR SALE

FARM SEEDS—Iowa 939 Hybrid seed corn; also open pollinated varieties, six thousand bushels German millet seed, Wisconsin 38 barley; sweet clovers, Hubam, alfalfa; other farm seeds; special price to dealers. Allen Joslin Seed Farm, Holstein, Iowa.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

WHENEVER THERE is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides space for recording hourly Board of Trade radio or CND quotations for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets, size 9½ x 11½ inches, in a book. Well bound in tough pressboard. Shipping weight one pound. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Position as manager of farmers elevator company; 15 years' experience, grain and all side lines; good record; will come at once for personal interview. Address Box 81Y8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as manager of country elevator for farmer, line or individual company; thoroughly experienced in all branches of elevator business; reliable; excellent references. Address 82A11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Elevator Manager Wanted

A man for hard work and rapid promotion, who can find things to be done without the help of a manager and assistants.

A man who gets to work on time in the morning and does not imperil the lives of others in an attempt to be first out of the office at night.

A man who listens carefully when spoken to, and asks only enough questions to insure accuracy in carrying out instructions.

A man who moves quickly and makes as little noise as possible about it.

A man who looks you straight in the eye and tells the truth every time.

A man who does not pity himself for having to dig in and hustle.

A man who is cheerful, courteous to everyone, and determined to make good.

If interested, apply any hour, anywhere, any place, to anyone.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the —R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.
Price \$1.00, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

ATTRITION MILL, 20 h.p. Motors; Bargain. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Indiana.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 82A7, Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 82A9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 82A10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 82A8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ALL KINDS of good used machinery, rolls, reels, cleaners, Midgets, etc. McWilliams Mill Machinery, 332 E. Kentucky St., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

SAVE MONEY HERE.

ON USED MILL and Elevator Machinery; Pulleys, Shafting, Clutches, Etc.; Large Stock. Good Ear Corn Elevator; Iron Boot; 6x18" cups, complete except Belt; 25 and 50 bbl. Midgets. Call or see Ernest Stroh, Columbia City, Ind.

FOR SALE—Factory reconditioned truck lifts. One Standard Model Kewanee with steel safety guard; one Stone Air Pressure I-beam type overhead; miscellaneous assortment of extra air tanks and compressors. Ask for detailed specifications and prices. Portable Elevator Mfg. Co., Bloomington, Illinois.

FOR SALE—No. 3 J.B. Mill; ¾ Ton Burton Mixer; No. 2 Rosco Oat Huller; Triumph Corn Sheller; 20 h.p. Electric Motor; ½ Ton '34 Chevrolet Truck; Corn Crusher; Line Shafting; Belt; Grain Legs and Bins; Platform Truck; Parcel and Seed Scales; Coal Shutes; Focks Shovels; Cash Register with complete office equipment. Al Western, 1709 E. Broad St., New Castle, Ind.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

FOR SALE—1 Clark power shovel, Clipper Cleaners, Kelly Duplex mixers, flour mixers, cement mixers, water wheels, water wheel governors, two & three pair high feed rolls, corn cutters & graders (new). Cob crushers, corn shellers, Jay Bee, Big Chief and (new) Steel King Hammer Mills, motor and belt driven attrition mills, all makes and sizes. ½ bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Sonander automatic scales. Sizer cuber machines, bag closing machines. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Good used or rebuilt grinder and mixer—direct connected preferred. Wolfe Grain Co., Shipshewana, Ind.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20 ton 20 foot Strait scale with registering beam; completely reconditioned, guaranteed A.A.I. Box 305, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Torsion Balance Scale, capacity 120 grams, complete with weights, practically new, price \$45.00. McKenna & Strasser, Board of Trade, Chicago.

MOTORS-GENERATORS**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

K-R-O

KILLS-RATS-ONLY

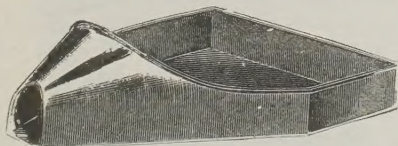
**THE FASTEST-SELLING RAT EXTERMINATOR
BECAUSE IT IS NOT A POISON**

K-R-O kills more rats than anything else, and yet it is absolutely harmless to live stock, poultry, dogs and cats. That's why it is the fastest selling exterminator in the country. K-R-O is made from specially imported squill bulbs, oven-dried in our own factory, and always uniform in strength. K-R-O conforms to the requirements of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

K-R-O is nationally advertised in National, Farm and Poultry publications. It retails for 75c in powder form and for 35c and \$1.00 ready mixed. It offers a generous margin of profit to retailers. Write for prices to the K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

Another Experiment Gone to Smash

—With Apologies to the Oakland, Calif., Tribune.
Darius Green Discovered the Difficulty of Alighting Years Ago

SAMPLE PANS

Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00;
Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

hot grain!

Spontaneous ignition fires are increasing. The extended use of brewers' grains, distillers' grains, gluten feeds and all types of molasses mixed feeds is responsible. The increase in storage of these products in bins in bulk adds to the hazard. *The answer is purchase only on moisture content guarantee and temperature readings in the bins after storage.* The arrangement for temperature readings may be an automatic system or may be arranged with pipes and facilities for lowering thermometers in the pipes.

At the first sign of heating of any of these grains the product should be removed entirely from the premises. A great many properties are being destroyed from failure to observe these precautions.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

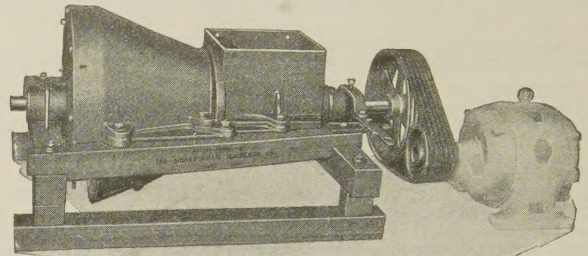
Department of
ASSOCIATION OF MILL AND ELEVATOR
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

400 West Madison Street

Chicago, Illinois

Sidney Corn Shellers

Hyatt Equipped



All shellers are adjustable for different kinds and sizes of corn.

Made in five sizes 80 to 1,500 bushels per hour. Available in several styles.

Be prepared to do a bigger and better shelling business. These shellers cost so little and do so much you can't afford to be without one.

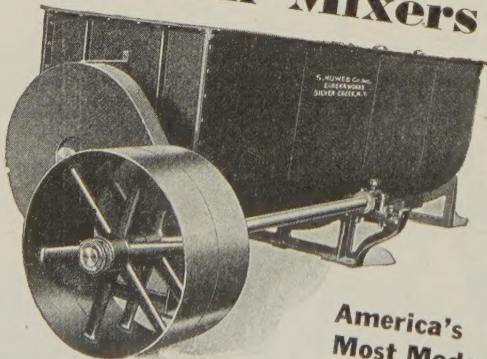
Send for descriptive literature.

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

*Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills*



'even-mix' Mixers

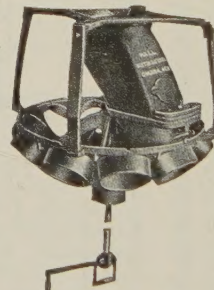


America's
Most Modern

Less, for power-labor

Constant—and large—the savings every owner enjoys when using a super-type "Eureka". Simple, rapid, accurate—mixing that is always uniform, always inexpensively obtained. Ask for descriptive catalog—know "Eurekas".

S. HOWES CO., Inc. Silver Creek, N. Y.



Write for catalog today.

40 YEARS AGO

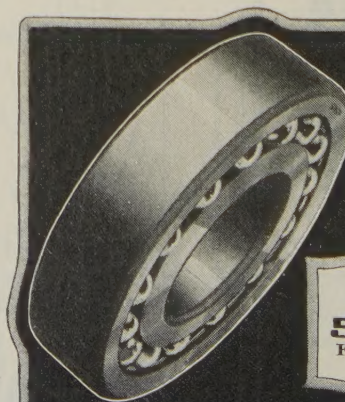
Thomas F. Hall introduced the HALL SIGNALING NON-MIXING GRAIN DISTRIBUTOR. Today thousands of satisfied users are enjoying the ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE and DURABILITY of the HALL DISTRIBUTOR.

—INSTALL THE HALL—

HALL DISTRIBUTOR COMPANY

1504 Grant Street

Omaha, Nebr.



SKF
BALL BEARINGS

Preferred in the
Grain Elevator Industry
SKF INDUSTRIES, INC.
FRONT ST. & ERIE AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 11, 1939

COMPLAINTS of weevil in farm stored wheat continue to increase in number so cautious buyers are scrutinizing every load most carefully.

HOARDING wheat has become such a common practice with European nations, the leaders must fear another slaughter fest in the near future.

GRAIN SHIPPERS have protested so vigorously against loading grain into old, worn out box cars the railroads now supply better cars than ever, with the natural result that cars are seldom seen leaking grain and shippers seldom have occasion to file claims for grain lost in transit.

FIRES which have been extinguished break out anew so frequently and are so reported in our news columns that elevator owners owe it to themselves to maintain a vigilant watch of the embers lest fire break out anew and destroy the property they thought they had saved.

ANOTHER PEST has forged its way into farm stored grain of Kansas and is making trouble for country grain buyers. This new insect is known as the Lesser Grain Borer, which multiplies very rapidly and is far more destructive than any of the well known grain weevils which has long specialized in boring into all stored grain.

ELEVATOR operators who handle machine picked corn are experiencing much difficulty in removing the husks. Both cleaners and dust collectors experience much difficulty in performing the work entrusted to them because the load of husks is so heavy they become clogged and all work must be suspended until the congestion is relieved. It is very evident that the husks will handicap all cleaning and shelling operations unless they are removed before the ear corn reaches the sheller.

LAST WEEK the corn growers of the government's commercial areas increased their corn loans from the CCC over fifty per cent, so that the total amount loaned at the close of January 5th was \$29,006,575 on 50,901,383 bushels. Increasing at the rate of 18,000,000 bushels a week the government will soon be in control of a large volume of the farm stored corn and, of course, it will hang over the market and exercise a most depressing influence until the government takes its heavy loss and dumps the load on the market.

BOOT and shoe manufacturers are in the same boat as the country grain elevator operators with reference to the wage and hour law, and are demanding that the overtime provisions be eliminated, because their business is seasonal, and compliance with the law will raise the price of shoes to the point where the consumer will buy less, depriving the factory worker of the expected benefits. Just so the country elevator operator must work overtime during the harvest rush to accommodate the farmer that the AAA pretends to help. When the law is amended the handlers of seasonally marketed crops should be exempted.

GRAIN MERCHANDISING has always been subject to the play of factors affecting price and movement. This adjustment is automatic in response to the widest dissemination of information. It would be wrong to say that interference by government has broken down the machinery of marketing. In its perfect response to information the market dominated by buyers and sellers has simply marked down the price of government tampered wheat and cotton to a level where it is comparatively safe to deal. The market has always eventually proved itself bigger than the manipulator, be he a Leiter, a Cutten or a government.

ARE the Britons laughing in their sleeves at the governments of Canada, the United States, Uruguay, Argentina and Australia who are offering down by subsidy on exports the price of wheat to importing nations? Instead of any of the five selling more wheat may not the outcome be no increase in aggregate sales but a heavy loss to the sellers.

GRAIN BUYERS who use the dockage sieves illustrated on page 22 on every purchase and make careful tests should be able to buy grain on a safe margin. Buyers who follow the specific instructions for conducting the tests will be amazed at the large percentage of foreign matter contained in the grain bought. Estimating or guessing at the value of grains purchased is sure to bring many disappointing returns from shipments.

GRAIN DEALERS who think their business is now handicapped by an ample supply of governmental limitations and regulations owe it to themselves to join with trade associations in vigorously opposing all the many needless bills now pending in legislative halls. The long wished for and frequently promised breathing spell would give merchants courage to expand, improve, progress. When struggling for existence business is not in a mood to venture new advances.

THE SO-CALLED "wheat crisis" has given the bureaucrats and politicians such an alarming attack of jitters that representatives of twenty-one governments met in London yesterday to devise some new fantastical scheme for regulating the wheat grower. If the impractical dreamers would forget the wheat farmer and apply their talents to astronomy the market would soon absorb the surplus stocks and raise prices to a more profitable figure. The meddlers overlook the fact that no important wheat producing country harvests large crops successively. The more they interfere with production and marketing the more they injure every one concerned.

THE PREVAILING mania for regulating all business activities is so strong that many new bills will, no doubt, appear in our legislative halls and receive favorable consideration unless business men generally rise up in their might and demand a cessation from further interference and regulation. The first crop of antagonistic legislation will, no doubt, be along the line of wage-hour laws similar to the federal law now handicapping all business. The need for strong trade and business organizations is now greater than for years and doubtless, grain merchants will be glad to support all their trade associations not only with dues, but with personal support whenever needed to check new legislative interference.

Give the Farmer a Breathing Spell

The AAA seems determined to dictate to the American farmers the acreage they will be permitted to plant to different grains, but up to the present writing it has made no attempt to regulate precipitation which is just as necessary for the harvesting of a bountiful crop as a large acreage.

The bureaucrats have stubbornly attempted the domination of all farm activities during the last ten years, but nearly every move they have made has resulted in injury to the interests of everyone interested. The large stocks of beans, grains, cotton and tobacco still held by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation exercise a most depressing influence on market values and will continue to depress prices until the government gets out of the surplus commodities markets.

One great handicap to all the bureaucrats is their inability to profit by their own experiences. Few law makers seem able to comprehend that economic laws can neither be amended nor ignored and that those who fail to comply with those laws must always pay the penalty. While the intentions of the law makers may have been most commendable, the actual results of all farm legislation during the last ten years have been so deplorable all thinking farmers are demanding relief from further regimentation. Experience convinces them of their ability to solve their own problems more satisfactorily than swivel chair dreamers.

Export Under Wage-Hour Act

Efforts are being made by several of the state ass'ns of grain dealers to win more favorable interpretations from Administrator Andrews of the Wage-Hour Law to exempt country elevators from the hour limitations of the law. The wage limitations are of less concern, since most country elevator operators pay well above the scale established by the law.

A point involved in applications for revision of interpretations, or a hearing to establish such revision, is the "interstate or export" movement of grain with relation to the country shipper.

Administrator Andrews apparently entertains a conviction that if grain is shipped from a country point to a central market, is mixed with other grain of like kind and quality, and shipments of the mixed grains moves for export, carrying with them a few kernels of an original country shipment, the country shipper is subject to all the rules and regulations of the Wage-Hour administrators for "interstate or export" movement of commodities.

When grain is unloaded into an ele-

vator, and is mixed with other grain of like kind and quality, it loses its identity completely. To all intents and purposes a particular shipment of grain so unloaded at a central market elevator stops and is consumed at that elevator. While it would be difficult for a country shipper to prove that a few kernels of his shipment did not get mixed with an interstate or export shipment of the same kind of grain, it would be equally difficult for a government investigator to prove that they did. The original billing instructions, and the original returns would be evidence in any just court that the grain was sold and shipped, as far as the country elevator operator is concerned, on a domestic basis, especially if it paid a domestic rate. To the country elevator operator, the central market elevator unloading the grain is the point of consumption.

It seems unfortunate that administrators of the Wage-Hour Act have so much difficulty understanding this point that it is necessary for grain dealers' ass'ns to ask for a reasonable interpretation, or a hearing to establish one. The administrators might just as intelligently hold the original farmer who raised the grain responsible for its "interstate or export" movement.

1938 Elevator Improvements

While labor disturbances during the last calendar year were most discouraging to all grain elevator operators who desired to make improvements in their grain handling facilities, many new plants were erected and many old ones overhauled, remodeled and enlarged.

Our news columns told of the erection of 145 new country grain elevators and four central market elevators, while 48 annexes and additional storage were erected. Three hundred and forty-seven grain elevators were overhauled, remodeled and repaired.

Illinois led the parade of new country elevators by erecting 19. The Pacific Northwest, which has long been prejudiced in favor of flat warehouses, erected 16 new elevators. Ohio and Oklahoma added 13 elevators each, while Kansas added 12, Minnesota 11, Iowa and North Dakota 10, Michigan, Indiana and Nebraska built 6 new elevators each, Wisconsin 5 and Texas 4.

Seventy-seven new feed mills and 38 new grain warehouses as well as 21 additions to feed mills and warehouses were erected. 298 grain elevators installed feed grinding and mixing machinery. 1,139 plants were improved by

1938 Elevator Fires

Every student of fire losses will find much gratification in the following summary of fires reported in the news columns of the Grain & Feed Journals during the year 1938.

While 375 fires were reported, more than the usual number of fires were extinguished in their incipency to the great credit of the owners and employees who were alert in making use of fire fighting apparatus which had been provided by far-sighted owners of the property. While 203 elevator fires were reported, only 103 of the plants were destroyed. Out of a total of 172 fires in feed mills and warehouses, 121 were destroyed and 51 were damaged.

Indiana led all other states with 22 elevator fires and 5 feed mill fires. Eleven of the elevators and one feed mill were saved from complete destruction.

North and South Dakota, Iowa and Illinois followed closely with the complete destruction of 10 elevators.

Fireproof construction of building, anti-friction bearings on all machinery and the provision of barrels filled with anti-freezing solution and fire fighting apparatus at every convenient point have contributed liberally to the saving of property from the flames. Improved chemical fire extinguishers are so inexpensive, every cautious elevator owner is installing this effective apparatus in every plant and especially in plants isolated from incorporated villages

equipped with alert fire fighting companies.

The successful extinguishing of so many fires will doubtless encourage all property owners to improve their fire fighting equipment and effect a further reduction in the destruction of grain elevators during the current year. The fewer the elevators burned, the lower the cost of fire insurance. All owners of grain handling plants will find much encouragement in studying the following list of fires reported in the Journals during the past twelve months.

States	Elevators		Feed Mills		Warehouses	
	De- stroyed	Dam- aged	De- stroyed	Dam- aged	De- stroyed	Dam- aged
Arkansas	0	0	4	..	2	..
California	0	0	4	..	5	2
Canada	8	1	5	..	..	..
Colorado	1	0	1	..	..	..
Illinois	10	10	5	4	..	..
Indiana	11	11	4	1	1	..
Iowa	10	9	2	2	..	..
Kansas	7	12	..	3	1	..
Kentucky	1	0	9	1	2	1
Louisiana	0	1	..	0	..	..
Maryland	0	0	..	1	..	..
Michigan	4	6	2	2	2	1
Minnesota	3	10	4	4	3	1
Missouri	3	5	5	2	3	..
Montana	0	1	1	2	..	..
Nebraska	5	4	6	1	1	..
New England	1	2	1	3	..	1
New Jersey	0	0	1	..	..	..
New Mexico	0	0	0	..	..	..
New York	1	2	2	6	2	2
No. Dakota	10	7	1	1	..	..
Ohio	5	7	5	5	2	3
Oklahoma	5	1	1	..	..	..
Pacific N.W.	3	6	2	1	..	..
Pennsylvania	0	2	2	1	6	1
So. Dakota	10	1	0	..	..	..
Southeast	1	0	6	..	..	2
Tennessee	1	0	1	..	..	..
Texas	2	0	6	1	..	..
Utah	0	1	1	..	..	1
Wisconsin	1	1	6	1	2	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	..	1	..
Total	103	100	87	42	34	17

the installation of grinders of late design, new mixing equipment and magnetic separators.

Four hundred and ninety-six plants were equipped with electric power, 69 elevators established oil and gas stations.

The erection of large grain and bean handling and storage facilities in central markets was not up to the average of the last ten years, so it seems certain that 1939 will call for greater activity in the construction of new central market facilities than for several years past.

The many improvements in mechanical equipment not only effect a marked reduction in the cost of handling grain, but also facilitate and expedite all handling operations. The use of combines and mechanical corn pickers with larger and larger trucks calls for larger and faster handling facilities at every point. The small capacity, slow handling plant is obsolete.

Processing Taxes Harmful

Unofficial advices from Washington indicate that the President is lending a deaf ear to the urgent pleas of the secretary of agriculture for the enactment of processing taxes.

The head of the A.A.A. sees only the need for vast funds to bribe farmers to stay under the yoke of federal control. His superior, however, is a consummate spellbinder who realizes the folly of bragging over the radio on the benefits of taxes on wheat and cotton, "bread and britches."

In his message to the Congress the President mentioned farm aid as one of the expenses of government that might have to be curtailed by the Congress. Thus the processing tax rests upon a continuance or an abandonment of the policy of collecting ruinous taxes for distribution to favored classes.

This government spending is coming to be recognized as harmful to industry. Yesterday the head of the American Farm Bureau Federation told the President that steps would have to be taken to prevent living on relief from being more attractive than employment in private enterprise.

Processing taxes drain from private enterprise the earnings that make possible expansion in private employment. Processing taxes on articles of consump-

tion such as bread and cotton increase the living expenses of all consumers so they have nothing left over to invest in the business enterprises that help to make it a prosperous country.

Processing taxes are false pretence. They are not a tax on the processor. They are not levied on the profits of his business. It should be obvious that a flour miller making a profit of 5 to 10 cents per barrel can not get \$1.30 per barrel out of his 10 cents profit. He must add the entire amount of the tax to the selling price and take it all out of the consumer, constituting himself a tax collector.

As a warning to Congressmen millers might exert an effective control on their votes by now threatening to place on every package of flour sold a label stating that \$1.30, or whatever it may be, of the price paid for the flour is a federal government tax.

Ship Liable for Improper Stowage

The steamer Standale left Antwerp Mar. 20, 1937, with 3,200 tons of wheat for Cartagena, Spain, and encountered heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay. The cargo shifted, causing a list to port, water coming in thru the bunker hatch, and the boat sank Apr. 3.

The agents of the Spanish Republican Government brought suit against the vesselowner, declaring the ship was not fitted with shifting boards, and had only 5,000 bags of the cargo bagged. The bags were in direct contact with the bulk grain.

Justice Langton in the admiralty division of the High Court in London gave judgment for the importer, holding that the cargo was not properly stowed and was lost by reason of the cargo shifting.

Canadian Court Holds Margin Trading Not Gambling

The supreme Court of Canada at Ottawa has reversed the decisions of the lower courts in the suit by the Prudential Exchange Co. to recover \$9,000 on promissory notes given by Sherman Edwards to margin advances for trades in futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Chief Justice Lyman Duff said:

"Edwards in every instance incurred an enforceable legal obligation to carry out the sale or purchase, an obligation which he must perform by actual payment of delivery or satisfy or transfer by entering into another equally binding and enforceable obligation.

"The consideration for the promissory notes sued upon . . . was the discharge of overdue promissory notes given by Edwards to the Prudential company, partly consideration monies advanced to Edwards and remitted to the Reliance Grain Co. in order to replenish Edwards' margin account with them."

"Under all contracts of sale of grain for future delivery the actual receipt and delivery of the property and payment therefore is contemplated and may be enforced. I do not think a purchase of commodities for future delivery is brought within the section by reason of the fact that the purchaser intends to make a profit by the rise of the market price by selling before the arrival of the date of delivery and that by arrangement between him and the seller, delivery is to be made to the sub-purchaser and payment made by him. Such a transaction may not improperly be described as speculating in many circumstances but nobody would think of

describing it as wagering or gaming and it most assuredly is neither wagering nor gaming within the meaning of the law."

Jury Decides for Seedsman

Five farmers who had bought seed corn of Clarence Carder, of Murray, Ia., brought suit for \$3,000 damages, alleging he had misrepresented it as home-grown, ripening in 90 to 100 days.

Carder admitted the corn was southern grown but said it was so tagged and the farmers knew it when they bought the seed. He said that other farmers in that vicinity testified that they purchased some of the same seed and raised crops.

The group of plaintiffs did not plant the corn on time and consequently it did not mature.

The trial began on Monday and continued for several days, going to the jury Saturday afternoon. After deliberating five hours the jury decided in favor of the defendant Carder.

Illinois Truck Fees Upheld in Federal Court

A year of litigation brought by Brashear Freight Lines, of St. Louis, and 40 fleet operators of trucks, charging Illinois truck fees, graduated on a basis of weight, with being unreasonable, discriminatory, in conflict with the federal Motor Carrier Act, and with hampering interstate commerce, has ended with dismissal of the petition to enjoin the state from collection.

In handing down the decision, Judge J. Leroy Adair, of the federal court at Springfield, Ill., said:

The motor vehicle fees and taxes collected from motor vehicle owners are insufficient to compensate the state for that portion of the cost of providing highway facilities which is properly chargeable to motor vehicles. And the heavier the vehicle, the greater is its potentiality for wear and tear on public highways.

Evidence introduced by the Illinois Highway Department purported to show, for example, that trucks weighing from 20,000 to 24,000 pounds cost the state \$1,361.28 annually for pavement construction and maintenance, yet pay only \$364.56 in license fees. The decision establishes a basis for future legislation to increase truck license rates.

Co-operative Buying Ass'ns Can Not Accept Discriminatory Favors

Section 4 of the Robinson-Patman Act does not afford co-operative organizations any exemption or immunity from the prohibitory provisions of the act, Allen C. Phelps, Federal Trade Commission attorney, argues in a brief filed with the commission in the Robinson-Patman Act case involving Quality Bakers of America.

"The section itself does not go beyond validating payments of patronage dividends by co-operative associations to their members. It is significant that no exemption in terms is granted from the inhibitions of the other sections of the act. Nothing is said validating the receipt by such associations of the discriminatory prices prohibited by Section 2 (a), nor is there any exemption given to buyers from the prohibitions of Section 2 (f), which makes it unlawful for a buyer to knowingly induce a discriminatory price."

Mr. Phelps pointed out that when the bill was being considered in the House May 28, 1936, Representative Emanuel Celler, of New York, offered an amendment which would have specifically authorized co-operative buying organizations to receive brokerage "for actual services rendered or performed in the purchase or sale of merchandise." The amendment was rejected by the House.

Destination

There's no thrill in easy sailing,

When the skies are clear and blue;

There's no joy in merely doing

Things which anyone can do.

But there is great satisfaction,

That is mighty sweet to take,

When you reach a destination

That you thought you couldn't make.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Proper Nailing of Iron Siding?

Grain & Feed Journals: On account of the settling of wood cribbing iron siding on a grain elevator will buckle. Is there some way of nailing that will prevent siding from buckling?—D. C. Murphy.

Ans.: By nailing the sheets only at the bottom and only thru one thickness they can expand and contract freely with changes in temperature and variation in loading of bins.

The problem has been studied by the American Rolling Mill Co., interested in getting the best service out of its iron siding, with the recommendation that the following procedure will remedy buckling:

To eliminate the buckling of the sheets and loosening of the iron nails, a special corrugated elevator siding sheet is being used. If the user wishes to have 2" or 2½" corrugations, the sheet should be 26" wide and 32" long. For sheets which are corrugated 1½" the sheet should be 25" or 26" wide and 32" long.

The sheets are laid on the side with a 2" end lap with the nails 2" above the upper edge of the lower sheet, thus allowing sheets to slip 2" in every 32" as the sides of the elevator settle, without buckling or drawing the nails.

Kansas City Board Elects Meservey

E. C. Meservey, Jr., president of Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., was advanced to the presidency of the Kansas City Board of Trade at the annual election, Jan. 3. Last year he served as first vice-president, and the year before, as second vice-president.

Mr. Meservey, upon leaving the University of Kansas in 1914, became associated with the Hall-Baker Grain Co. He was elected to membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade in 1922.

He organized his present firm, the Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., in 1930, and has led it to a prominent and influential place in the Kansas City market in the eight years that have followed.



E. C. Meservey, Jr., Kansas City, President-Elect, Board of Trade.

Indiana Convention Program

A well balanced, up-to-the-minute program has been prepared by Sec'y Fred K. Sale for the 38th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, which will be held in the Columbia Club, at Indianapolis, Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 23 and 24.

LEGISLATION, both national and state, will occupy a prominent place on the Monday morning program. President Otto F. Bast, and Executive Vice-President Ray B. Bowden of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will cover national legislation, the latter explaining the provisions of the federal Wage-Hour Law. Samuel R. Harrell, Indianapolis, president of the Indiana Millers Ass'n, will discuss the proposed processing tax bill.

A PROPOSED INDIANA state wage-hour bill will be discussed by a prominent Indiana citizen. H. L. Rogers, statistician for the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, will cover proposed changes in the present Indiana unemployment and workmen's compensation insurance laws.

CLARENCE HENRY, director of education for the Chicago Board of Trade, will address the delegates Monday afternoon on "Shall the American Farmers Ship, or Shift and Shrink?"

W. H. BRYAN, St. Louis, Mo., will cover salesmanship, and new sales angles that help move merchandise and commodities, with his address on, "The Vendor, The Peddler, The Salesman."

AT BOTH the Monday afternoon and the Tuesday morning sessions, time will be provided for open forums on subjects close to the individual operations of country elevators. The delegates are expected to participate freely in these.

SECY SALE encourages all delegates to bring their wives along, and hopes for an even bigger representation than last year, when 120 were registered. Ladies will be entertained at a picture show Monday afternoon, and are invited to the annual banquet which will be held in the Columbia Club Monday evening.

An entertaining speaker will talk for a short time following the banquet, after which the customary excellent brand of entertainment features arranged by the Indianapolis Board of Trade com'ite will round out an evening that will end with dancing.

Canadian Mills ground 20,738,438 bus. wheat during August, September and October, against 17,757,869 bus. during the like months of 1937.

Scott Heads St. Louis Exchange

Nominated and unopposed for election to the presidency of the century old St. Louis Merchants Exchange on Jan. 11, is T. Maurice Scott, a seedsman, who has been a member for the last quarter century, although only 45 years old.

Mr. Scott's association with the grain and seed business began 31 years ago with Picker & Beardsley Commission Co. He became vice-president of Corneli Seed Co. in 1926. Six years later he sold his interest in the latter firm to head his own company, operating simply under his own name.

Known literally from coast to coast, particularly in field seed circles, all of Mr. Scott's many friends wish him well in his new post.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 16, 17.—Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Saulbaugh Hotel, Mankato, Minn.

Jan. 20. Farm Seed Group, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 23, 24. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 24, 25, 26. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 7. Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n, Kentucky Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Farmers Grain Dealer Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Feb. 14, 15. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 17, 18. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Feb. 21, 22, 23. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Hotel West, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 22—Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.

May 1, 2. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sioux City, Ia.

May 25. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, The Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

June 12, 13. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Saranac Inn, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

June 12, 13, 14, 15. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18, 19, 20. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

Oct. 2-3—Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

The A. A. A. was told Jan. 5 by representatives of cotton producers that the government's cotton loan program was a major factor in the present low level of cotton exports. As a result of the high loan rate it was said at the conference that domestic cotton prices have been pegged above those of competing cotton.



T. Maurice Scott, St. Louis, President-Elect, Merchants Exchange.

Preventing Loss of Your Grain in Transit

By J. A. SCHMITZ, Weighmaster Board of Trade.

Shippers of grain have the right to demand that every precaution be taken at the Terminal Markets to assure accurate weights. They have the right to know that scales used in weighing their shipments are of correct design, that they are properly maintained, and that their accuracy is assured by periodical testing.

They must have the assurance that the equipment used in handling their products is grain tight and that there is no loss due to waste or carelessness; that all cars are examined to determine their physical condition and that any defect found, that might have caused leakage in transit, is promptly reported. Also, that all grain is removed from, and credited to, the car to which it belongs. In short, the shipper of grain to the Terminal Market wants and should have the assurance that every precaution is taken to give him correct weights.

But, what does the shipper do to assist in securing satisfactory weight returns? Does he also provide suitable scales? Does he see to it that they are regularly inspected and tested? What about his loading spout? Is it grain tight and is he positive that all the grain weighed for the car reaches it without loss? Are his records of the weighing definite and accurate? Is the man in charge of weighing experienced and competent and are the cars he loads properly prepared so that they will carry their contents safely to market?

Here, let me call attention to the fact that the railroads have improved their equipment so that the percentage of leaking cars has dropped from a high of more than 16% to approximately 3%. But, please bear in mind that more than 1/2 of the leaks represented by this 3% are leaks recorded as "grain door" and "over grain door" leaks. Surely here is an opportunity for the grain shipper to aid in the lowering of the number of cars that arrive in a leaking condition. Many of these leaks charged to grain doors and over grain doors can be eliminated by more careful installation of grain doors. The car box itself, however, should not be neglected and if a grain car cannot be made grain tight with the cooperation material at hand, it should be rejected.

Given a suitable car, the following will be of assistance in its preparation for bulk grain loading:

1. The first step is to examine the car thoroughly inside and outside and determine whether or not it can be made safe for carrying the grain you are to load into it. The following conditions make cars unsafe or unsuitable for bulk grain loading:

- (a) Cars with door posts, side posts, or end posts, loose or broken out at the bottom.
- (b) Cars with inside saturated with oil, creosote, fertilizer, manure, or other unclean or stench making substances.
- (c) Leaky roofs.

2. The "outside" car inspection should include an examination of the sheathings at sides and ends of cars to be certain that they are grain tight. Particular attention should be given to an examination of the sheathings at the junction of the end posts and the side posts. Leaks at these points are termed "spread sheathing leaks."

3. The "inside" car inspection should include a careful examination of the floor boards for the detection of cracks through which grain might leak. The ends of floor boards at the body braces should be carefully examined and covered to prevent leakage. The last floor board in each end of the car also needs special attention. If cracks are found through which grain might leak, they must be caulked or covered.

4. Pads applied to the face of the door

posts assure grain tight joints between grain doors and posts.

5. Where needed, one or more reinforcing doors should be applied horizontally over the joints between the doors. Nail such reinforcements along their upper edges only.

Note—The point of maximum pressure against a grain door barricade is approximately 1/3 of the height of the grain from the floor.

6. Cover any cracks between grain doors through which grain might leak and see to it that the barricade is high enough to prevent leakage over the doors.

To repeat the old saw—"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure." And, a little extra care taken in cooping a car will prevent loss of grain, temper and time.

Fluctuations of December Futures

The movement of wheat prices in 1938 was a continuation of the decline that began as far back as July 16, 1937, when the December, 1937, future sold at a top of \$1.31 1/2. The condition that then changed from scarcity to plenty has persisted, until now it is assured not only the United States but the whole world has a surplus.

The first trade in the December, 1938, option at 82 cents May 14 was not a top as appears from the chart but was a new starting point on the way down to 71 cents May 31. The rise from 71 to the December option top of 84 1/4 June 15 was the best rally since November to January, 1937-38, when the price moved up a corresponding 13 cents.

The July and August downward movement was a natural response to the harvest movement; but the weakness since has been chargeable to failure of investors to buy wheat after the harvest as usual. This year they are deterred by the fear the government might dump its holdings on the market, discontinue buying, or discontinue subsidizing export sales about 20 cents per bushel. Accordingly the low of 61 1/4 Sept. 7 was repeated at 61 cents Nov. 25 and the option expired December 22, the last day of permissible trading, at 64 1/2 to 64 3/4.

Corn for December delivery ran into a small bull movement that frequently occurs from the middle of June to the middle of July, rising from 52 3/4 May 31 to 63 3/4 July 13, having opened at 57 1/2 May 17. The great majority of farmers were not eligible for loans and the price dropped far below the loan level on their sales, reaching the season's low of 43 1/2 Oct. 18.

For two months past the corn market has shown more strength, sustained by the demand for feeding livestock, farm animals selling to the packers at prices so high it was more profitable to feed the corn than to sell it. The option expired at 49 3/4 to 49 1/2 cents.

The oats market has been entirely free from government interference. As a consequence the December future has ruled relatively higher than wheat and corn. A year ago oats for December delivery sold at a low of 27 3/4 cents Oct. 13. This year the October low on December oats was 24 1/2 cents, only 3 1/8 cents lower, while wheat was 30 cents lower and corn 12 cents lower in October, 1938, than in October, 1937.

The first trade in December oats was made May 20 at 27 3/4 cents, the low came Aug. 16 at 23 cents and the high on the crop at 28 3/4 Dec. 15. Having no government interference to deal with investors have taken hold of the oats market with the result the December option closed near the top Dec. 22 at 28 1/2 to 28 3/4, altho the crop is large.

The volume of trading in all the futures shows a decrease in 1938, compared with 1937. Trades in December wheat during the life of the option at Chicago as reported by L. A. Fitz, in charge of the Chicago office of

the C. E. A., aggregated 1,155,317,000 bus., against 2,358,946,000 bus. during the life of the December, 1937, option.

Trading in corn decreased from 661,625,000 bus. to 359,701,000, and transactions in December oats from 129,025,000 bus. to 47,805,000 bus., from 1937 to 1938.

Corn Sealers Swamped in Nebraska

Samples of corn along with applications for loans on corn under seal swamped the Nebraska agricultural conservation office at Lincoln late last month when corn was bringing Nebraska farmers from 35c to 40c a bushel, and all were anxious for the government's 57c a bushel loan price. The corn testing laboratory was flooded with samples, more than 5,000 being received before Christmas, or more than were taken in during the entire season a year ago, when 4,400 loans were made on 3,750,000 bus.

Between 15,000 and 25,000 loans are expected to be made on around 14,000,000 bushels during the current season, according to Abner Chestem, a member of the A.C.P. com'ite in charge of the loans. Most of the samples have arrived from the commercial corn producing area, where the loan rate is 57c a bushel. Only a few have come in from the non-commercial area where the loan rate is 43c.

McCarthy Heads Chicago Board

John G. McCarthy was elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade Jan. 9, receiving a substantial majority as an eleventh hour nominee.

Mr. McCarthy began his business career as a messenger boy for Scoville & Co. in 1901 and is now 50 years of age. In 1921 he formed the firm of McCarthy & Scoville, grain commission merchants.

For the past seven years he has been a director of the Board of Trade, having been a member since 1910.



J. G. McCarthy, Chicago, Ill., President, Board of Trade.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journal for publication.]

Merchant Truckers Should Pay for Use of Highways

Grain & Feed Journals: The state of Missouri has invested in roads and streets in excess of \$1,100,000,000.00. From this investment it receives revenues of about 2c for each \$1.00 invested, and pays out for maintenance and operating about 6c for each \$1.00 invested. This makes a net annual deficit for each \$1.00 invested of about .4c but railroads in Missouri pay the state each year about 1½c for each \$1.00 they have invested in the state, thus contributing toward subsidizing their worst competitor—THE ITINERANT TRUCKER.

This same relative condition prevails in other midwestern and southern states. Many state legislatures will soon convene and during their sessions will consider truck legislation.

It is the duty of every farmer, merchant, railroad employee or bondholder, and ALL taxpayers to take an active part in seeing that proper bills are passed so these itinerant truckers shall bear their FAIR share of maintaining the streets and highways over which they carry on their business. This they are far from doing now. This has no reference to public service carriers or to farmer or merchant trucks used for local delivery purposes.—S. C. Masters, Kansas City, Mo.

Weevil in Farm Stored Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals:—Millers throughout the country have called to our attention the fact that much of the wheat that the farmers are now offering for sale is badly infested with weevil. It is being docked from ½c to 2c a bushel on account of this. If wheat remains on the farm until harvest time and nothing is done to control the weevil, serious damage may occur.

The best control method devised so far is fumigation with carbon disulphide, commonly known as "high life" or "Hokey-pokey." According to the latest investigations, it should be used at the rate of 1 to 3 gallons per 1,000 bushels of stored grain, the dosage depending on the tightness of the bin and air temperature. Fumigation is not very effective when air temperature is below 60 degrees.

In fumigating, bins should be made as tight as possible and the carbon disulphide sprinkled over the top of the grain or covered with gunny sacks that have been saturated with the material. Shallow pans, such as pie pans, may

also be used and the liquid poured into the pans, which are placed on top of the grain, and the material allowed to evaporate. The gas is much heavier than air and settles rapidly through the grain. A tarpaulin or wagon sheets should be spread over the grain and tucked around the edges tightly as soon as fumigated and allowed to remain on for at least two days. The higher the temperature and the tighter the bin, the more effective is the control. When weevil are bad, they often cause the wheat to heat.

Remember that carbon disulphide is highly inflammable and all lights and fires, even lighted pipes and cigarettes, must be kept away for at least 24 hours after fumigating.—C. E. Stiles, Expansion Entomologist, Stillwater, Okla.

State Regulation of Wages and Hours

Grain & Feed Journals: We are now getting ready for a vigorous fight against the passage of a State Wage and Hour Bill which is certain to be introduced before the 61st session of the Illinois General Assembly. A tentative draft of the Bill discloses that it covers all workers in all lines of business and industry other than those employed in an executive or professional capacity, or in agriculture, or in domestic service in a private home. It covers many lines of business that were granted exemption under the Federal Law, and unless your Association can secure an exemption for the employees of the country elevator, or help defeat this proposed legislation, the exemption we secured for the country elevators under the Federal Act will be of no value.

The Federal Wage and Hour Act which became effective last October is applicable only to business and industry engaged in interstate commerce. This State Act is designated to extend its provisions to just about everybody not covered by the Federal Law.

The minimum wages and maximum hours are not set forth in the tentative draft, but it is not likely that the advocates of the Bill will seek a lower standard than is provided for in the Federal Act and I am sure that you will agree that if the employees of the country elevator are not granted the same exemptions as under the Federal Law that this measure must be defeated. The country elevator serves the farmer and if farm labor is exempt so must be the elevator labor, for the hours of elevator labor depend solely on the hours of farm labor. Our business is a service organization for agriculture.—W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Robert E. Tearse Passes On

Robert E. Tearse, former grain merchant on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, passed away Dec. 12 at his home in Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. Tearse was a prominent figure in the grain trade of the Northwest early in the spread of grain growing thru the prairie country. He was a principal in the old Sterling Grain Co., and had widespread interests in other grain companies. Several years ago he retired from active business and retired to private life in California.

His son, Harold H. Tearse, is vice-president of the Searle Grain Co., at Minneapolis.

Dust in Grain Handling Operations

By A. B. OSGOOD, Minneapolis

The average elevator operator's conception of the dust with which he comes in daily contact is that which he sees and handles. An analysis of the dust collected in the average grain handling plant would disclose various sized particles from different substances besides that of the grain itself. Atmospheric dust surrounds the earth's surface to a greater or less degree, depending on location and conditions. Cloud formations are atmospheric dust particles combined with moisture from the atmosphere which condenses by changes in temperature to form rain. These minute particles can not be seen by the naked eye. During precipitation, some of these particles are brought back to the earth's surface until they are again released into the atmosphere by action of the air currents and the release of moisture.

Some of this dust, as well as more or less of the coarser earthy materials such as sand and dirt are collected with the grain harvest. Therefore, the dust released in the handling of grains is not only the dust particles made by the abrasion of the grain kernels, but some of this very fine atmospheric dust and coarser dirt is also released by handling.

Much of this dust is quite apparent, but particles smaller than 10 microns diameter are not visible. These smaller particles, however, should receive consideration in as much as scientists have determined that it is only dust particles below the visible size, namely from approximately .6 microns to 7 microns diameter that affect the human lung. While these particles are not seen when they exist in large quantities, they cause the sensation of tightness in the chest and difficult breathing.

Considering the origin and nature of the dust suspended in the atmosphere by grain handling operations, then the control of the dust particles is desirable not only from the standpoint of explosion and fire hazards, but from the standpoint of sanitation and safer working conditions, and also from the standpoint of prevention of insect infestation of the grain. One cannot conceive of the propagation of a dust explosion in a grain elevator without the presence in large quantities of the finer dust particles which continue to collect in the air of the working areas unless collected and removed, since otherwise there would be no medium for the instantaneous combustion and rapid generation and expansion of gases which constitutes an explosion. The requisite conditions for an explosion are a large amount of oxygen (air) in close contact with a combustible material (dust), and a source of ignition. Since the elimination of all sources of ignition is practically impossible, we must therefore eliminate dust explosions by preventing the air from becoming loaded with these fine dust particles to the point that a spark or other source of ignition will cause an explosion.

Dust control is needed for purposes of sanitation and health. While pulmonary diseases such as silicosis, which has in the past few years become the bugaboo of the stone and glass finishing industries, as well as a recognized health hazard in foundries and certain metal finishing industries, has not yet been attributed to dust in grain handling plants, care should be exercised in employing workers for dusty operations who have sound lungs, as men who have had bronchial troubles of one sort or other oftentimes cannot maintain their health when subject to dusty atmospheres. This would also indicate that the continuous breathing of dust laden air may have a bad effect even on healthy lungs.

All are interested in preventing so far as possible accidents to employees. When men work around machinery in atmospheres so loaded with dust that visibility is poor, an added accident hazard prevails. One operator installed the dust control system he had been considering for his elevator after his millwright



Robert E. Tearse, Pasadena, Cal., Deceased.

had broken a leg through an accident that probably would have been prevented by a clear atmosphere. Venting of working areas will reduce structural damage, but, as has already been demonstrated in one of the explosions of 1938, may not prevent loss of life to employees.

Accumulated dust throughout a grain elevator makes good breeding places for bugs and it is much easier to prevent infestation in a plant that is properly equipped to minimize such accumulations.

The best system to improve working conditions and prevent explosions is the positive suction system connected at all transfer points or where dust is emitted to the atmosphere, together with a sweeper system providing means for carrying away accumulated sweepings from all floor areas. Leg heads, garner and scale hoppers can usually be provided with natural vents which, if of suitable size, will eliminate pressures being built up which otherwise cause dust to be thrown out from these points. These free vent areas also provide a factor of safety from minor explosions originating in the elevator leg casings.

Holland's wheat imports during the present crop year have aggregated 9,520,000 bus., against 7,712,000 bus. during the like period of the preceding crop year.

Early Elected to Head Cincinnati Board

Robert Lee Early, vice president of the Early & Daniel Co., grain dealers, and manufacturers of "Tuxedo" feeds, has been elected to succeed Elmer H. Heile as president of the Cincinnati Board of Trade. Mr. Heile has finished his third term as president.

This is Mr. Early's second term as president. He was elected to the same office in 1930.

"Bob" Early has been connected with the Early & Daniel Co. ever since he graduated from Ohio State University. In this repeat call to an office he has filled creditably in the past, he has the best wishes of his many friends in the grain trade.



Robert L. Early, Cincinnati, O., President-Elect Board of Trade

Government Interferences

If the vagaries of nature were wholly to blame for upsetting the balance then a short crop or series of short crops could be expected in time to restore equilibrium. Unfortunately there is ample evidence of tampering with the scales. Governments or their agencies have seldom exercised such a wide measure of control over the production and disposition of wheat. Prices, which at ordinary times would have acted as a regulatory mechanism, have been divorced from their true function.

On the one hand, as we have pointed out before, stand the great open markets of the world where merchants meet to buy and sell and where all the diverse factors of supply and demand come into play. Yet the prices established under competitive conditions in those markets are not the prices that determine returns to producers nor are they the prices that determine what consumers in all countries ultimately pay for bread and flour.

The tragedy of the situation is that, while all governments are undoubtedly acting in

what they conceive to be the best interests of their respective countries, the net result is to bring about the impoverishment of all. Therein lies the answer to the dilemma of poverty in the midst of plenty, of which there is no better example than the fact that No. 1 northern wheat is selling in Fort William for 60 cents per bushel while greatly inferior wheat in France, Germany and Italy is selling at two, three and four times as much.—James Richardson & Sons.

CCC's Corn Loans

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced today that, through December 29th, loans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1938-39 corn loan program aggregate \$18,424,934.53 on 32,326,818 bus. The loans by States are as follows:

State	Amount	Bushels
Colorado	1,987.59	3,487
Illinois	3,520,883.84	6,175,412
Indiana	845,018.36	1,482,056
Iowa	10,507,592.69	18,435,585
Kansas	154,906.50	271,764
Minnesota	1,184,609.16	2,078,295
Missouri	900,521.72	1,580,010
Nebraska	864,915.62	1,518,212
Ohio	56,970.65	99,772
Pennsylvania	1,134.87	1,991
South Dakota	382,859.53	673,434
Wisconsin	3,534.00	6,200

CCC's Loans on Wheat

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that "Advices of Wheat Loans" received by it through Dec. 29, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on 64,655,769 bus. of wheat, aggregating \$37,968,128.28 averaging .5872 cents per bushel.

Figures showing the number of bushels on which loans have been made by States are:

State	Form A Bus.	Form B Bus.
Arkansas	.....	835
California	6,006	1,009
Colorado	489,448	187,896
Idaho	1,829,914	2,851,023
Illinois	138,858	700,453
Indiana	93,322	51,175
Iowa	112,591	217,836
Kansas	3,097,873	3,856,580
Kentucky	.....	214,156
Michigan	95,927	10,221
Minnesota	1,537,480	3,078,305
Missouri	43,236	191,204
Montana	4,056,633	7,394,524
Nebraska	2,155,046	1,203,211
New Mexico	.....	2,755
North Dakota	2,501,245	6,688,554
Ohio	141,610	959
Oklahoma	441,685	3,902,708
Oregon	336,692	6,736,964
South Dakota	1,522,466	1,258,936
Tennessee	.....	137,007
Texas	170,306	1,772,383
Utah	676,042	418,331
Virginia	.....	29,462
Washington	775,620	2,747,049
Wisconsin	838	304,367
Wyoming	168,938	256,090

Cash Grain Prices of 1938

The No. 2 grades of grain during 1938 sold at the following high and low prices, spot by sample, on the Chicago Board of Trade, as reported by Lyman C. West, statistician:

WHEAT					
Red	High	Date	Low	Date	
.....	96 1/2	Feb. 25	63	Sept. 13	
Hard	104 1/2	Jan. 19	60 1/2	Aug. 16	
Yel. Hard	74 1/2	May 25	59 1/2	Aug. 13	
Dk. Hard	87 1/2	May 2	66	Aug. 11	
Nor. Spring	102 1/2	Feb. 5	64	Aug. 15	
Dk. Nor. Spg.	70	Sept. 17	66	Aug. 31	
Mixed	102	Jan. 13	59 1/2	Aug. 11	
CORN					
Mixed	61 1/2	Apr. 2	42	Oct. 29	
Yellow	63 1/2	Jan. 5	43	Oct. 31	
White	63 1/2	Jan. 6	44	Oct. 29	
OATS					
Mixed	34 1/2	Jan. 12	20	Aug. 12	
White	35 1/2	Jan. 10	23 1/2	Aug. 8	
RYE					
.....	83	Jan. 10-Feb. 2	42 1/2	Aug. 8	
BARLEY					
.....	93	Jan. 12	41	Oct. 20	
Malting	92	Jan. 14	46	Aug. 22	
SOY BEANS					
Yellow	104 1/2	Feb. 2-3-4	68 1/2	Oct. 18	

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

Wheat													
	Option	High	Low	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 10
Chicago	80 1/2	62 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69	70 3/4	70 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4	69	68 3/4
Winnipeg	79 1/2	59 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	64 3/4	63 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 1/4	62
Liverpool*	.....	.....	63 3/4	64	63 3/4	.....	64 3/4	64 3/4	63 1/2	62 3/4	63 3/4	62 3/4	62
Kansas City	69	58 3/4	64 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 3/4	67 3/4	67 1/4	66 1/2	66 3/4	66 3/4	65 3/4	65 3/4
Minneapolis	75 1/2	64 3/4	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/4	74	73 3/4	73	72 3/4	72 3/4	72	71 3/4
Duluth, durum	66 3/4	55 1/2	72	73	61 1/2	62 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
Milwaukee	79 1/4	63 3/4	68 3/4	69 3/4	68 3/4	69	70 3/4	70 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4
Corn													
Chicago	60 1/4	47 1/4	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 3/4	52 3/4	53 1/4	53 3/4	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 3/4	52 3/4
Kansas City	51 1/2	44	50 1/4	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 3/4	51	50 1/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 1/4	49 3/4
Milwaukee	58 3/4	47 1/2	52 3/4	53 1/4	52 3/4	53 1/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	53	53 3/4	53 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4
Oats													
Chicago	30 1/2	24 1/2	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	30	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30	30	30	29 3/4
Winnipeg	33 1/4	27 1/2	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30	30	29 3/4	29 3/4
Minneapolis	27 3/4	22 3/4	26 3/4	27	26 3/4	27 1/4	27 3/4	27 1/2	27	27 1/4	27 1/4	27	26 3/4
Milwaukee	30 3/4	25	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	30	30 3/4	30 3/4	30	30	30	30	29 3/4
Rye													
Chicago	53 1/2	41 3/4	45 3/4	46 1/2	46 1/2	48 1/2	49 3/4	48 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/4	47
Minneapolis	44 1/2	36 1/2	41 3/4	42	41 3/4	43 1/2	44 3/4	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	42 1/2	42 3/4
Winnipeg	47 1/2	39 1/2	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	43 1/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	42	42 1/4
Duluth	46	40 1/2	43	43 1/2	43 1/2	44	45	45	46	46	46	46	46
Barley													
Minneapolis	37	31 1/2	35	35 1/2	35	35 3/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 1/2	35	34 1/2
Winnipeg	44 3/4	34 3/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39	39 1/4	39 1/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Soybeans													
Chicago	83 1/2	68 1/4	83	84 1/4	82 3/4	82 1/4	82 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4

*At daily current rate of exchange; new.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Norwegian motorship Heogh Carrier has been chartered to transport a cargo of wheat to Bombay, India.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The board of Merchants Exchange has listed five more ships this week to load wheat for England as part of the 20,000,000-bus. transaction recently completed between this country and the United Kingdom.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Louis Dreyfus & Co. have contracted two more ships to transport wheat from Portland Puget Sound to Shanghai, bringing the total number of cargoes sold in that trade during the past week to four, a matter of 32,000 tons of grain.—F. K. H.

Toledo, O.—Sec'y "Al" Schultz reports a total of 15,669 cars of grain (26,918,210 bus.) inspected "in" during 1938 compared to 11,343 cars in 1937 and 13,249 in 1936. In addition, this market received 3,638,200 bus. soybeans during the last year. Rye and barley receipts only figured about 150 cars.—H. W. DeVore & Co.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 7.—Country offerings of corn continue very light, as farmers eligible can secure much better prices by pledging their grain as security for government loans. There is some export business in corn, which is being supplied from terminal stocks. No soy beans moving from the country. Daily receipts in markets are principally storage beans ordered out by processors.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 31.—Feeders are very busy buying corn. An auctioneer told me this week that on the 27th he sold 1,500 bus. of ear corn in the crib at 58c a bushel and the farmer who bought it hauled it. One farmer bought the whole crib. That's about 12c a bu. more than elevators are paying for 68 lbs. of ear corn. At the present price of hogs they can easily pay 60c or more for corn.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Rye Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	122,213	136,242		
Boston	1,100			
Chicago	540,000	458,000	281,000	458,000
Duluth	245,231	29,823	62,031	44,461
Ft. William	55,759	10,802		12,571
Ft. Worth		1,500		
Galveston		27,000		
Hutchinson	4,500	4,500		
Indianapolis	69,000	78,000	42,000	73,500
Kansas City	42,000	118,500		27,000
Milwaukee	21,225	94,805	33,885	53,965
Minneapolis	453,250	368,020	313,240	332,780
Omaha	95,200	85,034	98,000	63,000
Peoria	51,620	99,000	19,400	6,000
Philadelphia	601	8,542	1,731	8,542
St. Louis	33,000	15,000	39,000	12,000
Superior	104,975	265,693	23,000	25,000
Toledo	11,200	18,200	6,385	61,460
Wichita				1,300

Barley Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	11,198	2,486	9,994	
Chicago	1,210,000	1,041,000	304,000	195,000
Duluth	236,448	525,795	439,327	410,584
Ft. William	391,488	365,482	84,302	307,978
Ft. Worth	3,200	1,600		
Indianapolis	3,000	31,500		
Kansas City	35,200	17,600	12,800	3,200
Milwaukee	1,376,000	1,968,172	606,350	654,200
Minneapolis	2,906,810	2,859,570	3,008,220	2,285,340
Omaha	36,800	78,400	41,600	53,766
Peoria	222,100	310,000	107,200	208,600
Philadelphia	2,496	72,877	1,518	70,381
St. Louis	286,400	196,800	41,600	27,200
Superior	117,590	1,331,403	224,289	179,167
Toledo				6,000

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 7.—We are finding a good deal of trouble with sick wheat, both in country elevators and farmers' bins. We store a good deal of wheat for farmers and gave positive instructions to our small elevators to run their wheat once a week and we ran it a good many weeks. It was bone dry when put in the elevators and was of very good quality. In our transfer house here we had several thousand bushels and most of it kept in good shape, although we didn't run it quite as often as we did that in our country elevators. There are hardly any good oats in this territory. Oats were very light weight, we thought they would never get out of condition, but there is a lot of musty oats, and seed oats of good quality, in our opinion, will be mighty scarce.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 30.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Dec. 30, 1938, decreased 185,716 bus. compared with the preceding week and increased 111,708,932 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1937. The amount in store was reported as 169,086,599 bus., compared with 169,272,315 bus. for the preceding week and 57,377,667 bus. for the week ending Dec. 31, 1937. The stocks of 169,086,599 bus. include 13,617,547 bus. of Durum wheat. Wheat receipts in the prairie provinces for the week ending Dec. 30, 1938, amounted to 1,303,730 bus., a decrease of 754,719 bus. from the preceding week, when 2,058,449 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 608,963 bus. Marketings in the three prairie provinces for the 22 weeks from Aug. 1, 1938, to Dec. 30, 1938, as compared with the same period in 1937, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1937: Manitoba, 41,068,308 (32,328,445); Saskatchewan, 101,199,446 (20,614,172); Alberta, 112,287,759 (45,332,629) bus. For the 22 weeks ending Dec. 30, 1938, and the same period in 1937, 254,555,513 bus. and 98,275,246 bus. respectively, were received from the farms.—W. D. Euler, Dominion Statistician.

Duluth, Minn.—The recent cold snap brought in a good demand for screenings and feedstuffs. Buyers wanted the stuff in a hurry, indicating run down stocks and urgent need for replenishing supplies. Car loading of grain for shipment to outside points slackened during the holiday period, but since orders for loading and shippings have improved and are

Oats Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	66,425	64,556		
Boston	18,900	19,300		
Chicago	1,803,000	1,586,000	2,046,000	2,715,000
Duluth	402,184	799,744	363,739	1,334
Ft. William	462,216	243,613	370,753	406,222
Ft. Worth	86,000	54,000	16,000	
Indianapolis	534,000	374,000	404,000	530,000
Kansas City	296,000	194,000	290,000	188,000
Milwaukee	33,900	74,580	64,600	36,100
Minneapolis	886,370	825,150	1,111,670	685,900
Omaha	498,000	312,000	514,000	507,505
Peoria	218,000	276,000	238,000	282,600
Philadelphia	34,580	44,193	42,196	
St. Louis	510,000	328,000	274,000	180,000
Superior	173,330	115,334	16,848	
Toledo	319,200	893,515	230,990	\$58,655

Corn Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	853,843	471,163	163,357	61,205
Boston	3,600	2,400		
Chicago	5,125,000	14,613,000	2,617,000	7,594,000
Duluth	2,077,713	3,592,429		1,245,508
Ft. William	13,496		11,242	3,618
Ft. Worth	58,500	127,000	21,000	69,000
Galveston		277,500		257,142
Hutchinson		15,000		
Indianapolis	2,079,000	2,344,000	1,786,500	1,651,000
Kan. City	1,360,500	2,805,000	180,000	864,000
Milwaukee	421,600	288,300	44,200	127,400
Minneapolis	2,367,080	4,580,510	1,841,290	2,088,030
Omaha	1,352,400	3,440,433	613,560	1,963,770
Peoria	1,722,400	2,030,500	719,800	1,441,400
Philadelphia	597,530	901,673	315,422	513,238
St. Louis	2,205,000	7,672,500	2,302,000	3,664,500
Superior	881,566	1,599,783		439,632
Toledo	767,200	427,000	630,575	276,505
Wichita	15,600	23,400		10,400

expected to do even better. Southern state mills that grind durum wheat have commenced to show more interest in taking supplies from this market and local operators hope for a continuation of a fair demand for wheat for milling purpose all through the winter. Grain receipts here for the calendar year 1938 were the largest since 1928, aggregating 120,156,569 bus. It also was the biggest shipping season in 10 years, with clearances running 111,267,702 bus. Millions of bushels of grain moved down the lakes in the last few weeks of navigation, some to unload and some to be held in boat bottoms for winter storage at lower lake ports. The peak of the incoming movement was reached several weeks earlier than normally. The early harvest and movement resulted in close to 30,000,000 bus. of grain received in the local market for the month of August, an all-time record for that month in receipts.—F. G. C.

If the marketing-quota referendum had been submitted to corn growers and ratified by them sales of corn above the quota would have been penalized 15 cents a bushel, and at the present price of corn the producer would have about 15 cents per bushel for his year's work if he sold above his quota.—St. Louis Live Stock Reporter.

Washington, D. C.—An estimated 209,453 tons of poison bait mixture, utilizing 42,000 tons of bran, will be used in 24 states of the farm belt to combat the anticipated 1939 grasshopper plague, according to Bureau of Entomology representatives in the Northwest Grasshopper Control Conference, which has been established in Minneapolis. The formula used to make bait in 1938 called for one-fifth wheat bran, the remainder sawdust, sodium arsenite and water.

Kansas City to Curb Tipsters

An amendment to the rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade was voted upon by members Jan. 10 to restrict the operations of market forecasters who prey upon the gullible. The amendment reads as follows:

No account for the purchase and sale of commodities for future delivery on this board of trade shall be accepted or carried where the party in whose name the account is held is known to be acting for and on behalf of others unless such party is registered with the secretary of agriculture as a futures commission merchant under the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act.

No account for the purchase and sale of commodities for future delivery on this board of trade shall be accepted or carried for any person who has given trading authority to another person, not a member of the same family, unless the following requirements are observed:

(a) A monthly statement shall be sent directly to the customer showing the exact position of the account, including all open trades figured to the market;

(b) Each transaction shall be specifically designated with the customer's name at the time the order is accepted;

(c) No transaction shall be held open in the customer's account which can be closed by making up an account purchase and sale;

(d) Confirmations of all trades shall be sent promptly to both the customer and the party acting for him.

Wheat Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	381,296	254,499	141,778	129,759
Chicago	824,000	2,343,000	1,918,000	5,400,000
Duluth	1,644,497	846,782	4,405,558	1,798,368
Ft. William	9,082,707	1,391,847	1,402,097	2,768,570
Ft. Worth	1,054,200	579,600	1,712,200	898,800
Galveston	1,225,000	4,375,000	575,750	5,781,760
Hutchinson	1,338,400	861,000		
Indianapolis	192,000	74,000	55,000	89,000
Kan. City	4,585,600	3,484,800	4,443,035	6,458,755
Milwaukee	1,540	72,700	110,600	35,000
Minneapolis	3,503,300	2,754,690	1,791,130	1,294,210
Omaha	1,164,045	710,453	965,055	1,446,225
Peoria	158,200	165,000	166,700	194,200
Philadelphia	255,602	309,503	189,248	303,059
St. Louis	816,000	797,500	1,282,500	1,250,000
Superior	664,462	614,453	868,510	510,805
Toledo	259,500	316,500	329,968	522,365
Wichita	1,369,500	1,032,000	931,500	826,500

Grain Movement in 1938 and 1937

Receipts and shipments of grain at the various markets during the calendar years 1938 and 1937 have been as follows in bushels:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Chicago				
Wheat	30,069,000	38,106,000	25,170,000	32,009,000
Corn	135,801,000	66,727,000	98,580,000	30,025,000
Oats	24,544,000	24,445,000	22,669,000	27,064,000
Rye	3,307,000	5,285,000	1,967,000	5,514,000
Barley	10,800,000	10,819,000	2,956,000	3,012,000
Soybeans	11,169,000	8,118,000	5,201,000	3,852,000
Timothy seed	9,536,000	14,542,000	7,250,000	10,340,000
Clover sd.	8,945,000	9,478,000	4,538,000	6,602,000
Other grass seed	28,498,000	27,701,000	8,101,000	6,070,000
Flaxseed	798,000	978,000	150,000	812,000
Omaha				
Wheat	23,697,614	22,618,366	14,305,702	13,649,974
Corn	15,351,701	14,061,207	12,774,522	7,450,188
Oats	4,366,566	7,760,000	4,972,996	8,909,656
Rye	1,131,630	931,221	1,069,600	914,200
Barley	830,400	1,220,800	691,078	869,077
Soybeans	298,500	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee				
Wheat	5,917,335	6,675,135	7,047,700	4,708,866
Corn	13,097,600	3,536,170	9,685,313	1,007,500
Oats	1,028,300	1,602,790	1,029,800	1,073,800
Barley	24,841,770	16,655,309	7,977,347	7,490,595
Rye	566,000	1,203,856	564,850	809,635
Soybeans	298,760	568,260	.....	.....
Malt	1,015,900	1,288,200	9,887,225	7,908,635
Timothy sd., lbs.	4,260,248	5,219,242	900,165	561,520
Clover sd., lbs.	3,662,240	3,537,719	1,166,805	395,190
Fort Worth				
Wheat	22,646,400	21,488,600	17,833,200	10,521,000
Shelled corn	1,204,500	2,004,000	327,000	1,405,500
Oats	1,252,000	1,438,000	116,000	216,000
Sorghums	1,041,600	1,422,400	1,160,600	1,211,000
Barley	75,200	48,000	17,600	12,000
Rye	69,000	33,000	7,500	.....
Hay (tons)	913	10,505	.....	.....
Baltimore				
Wheat	2,554,354	3,129,077	547,485	254,010
Corn	3,740,918	2,979,587	2,223,730	140,344
Oats	882,369	602,699	.....	.....
Rye	971,460	1,099,483	.....	.....
Barley	63,786	133,014	9,994	104,583
Malt	1,763,308	1,699,911	.....	.....
Soybeans	122,279	.....	109,506	.....
Duluth				
Wheat	52,565,098	.....	44,825,746	.....
Corn	27,610,733	.....	27,801,562	.....
Oats	16,660,258	.....	15,629,995	.....
Barley	14,585,452	.....	14,978,628	.....
Rye	7,124,262	.....	6,446,137	.....
Flax	1,610,716	.....	1,595,634	.....

Castor Bean Growing Holds Possibilities

Castor beans, now little grown in this country, are the hope of paint and varnish industries that have been too dependent upon oriental sources of tung oil and perilla oil. The Japanese-Chinese wars have had the tung oil market bouncing about like a rubber ball, with sudden shifts in supplies available to this country. Tung oil has varied from as low as 5½¢ a pound to 37½¢ a pound during the last five years. This country imported 175,000,000 pounds of it from China in 1937, valued at \$20,100,000, and brought in another \$2,100,000 worth of perilla oil from Japan.

Uncertainties of tung oil and perilla oil supplies have opened this country's laboratories to experiments with the castor bean in an effort to find fast drying oils that would efficiently substitute for tung oil and perilla oil, and at the same time constitute a new source of income for the American farmer. Castor beans will grow with little cultivation and attention in most regions that have 125 or more frost free days.

Laboratory experimenters claim that castor oil is practically as effective as tung oil as a base for paints, varnish, and enamels, and several prominent enamel and varnish makers are reported to be using it. Similarly the oil may be effectively used in tanning leather, in spinning textiles, and as a free-flowing lubricant when mixed with machine oils.

Castor bean oil cake appears to have found its principal outlet in the fertilizer industry.

American farmers are now using about 122,000,000 pounds of the imported castor bean press cake annually.

January 31, 1938, Survey of Open Contracts

The Commodity Exchange Administration is undertaking, and has made considerable progress on, a cross-section analysis as of January 31, 1938, of the open contracts in all commodities covered by the law. This work, when completed, will give figures on the number of traders in the market on that date, the size of their holdings, their class—that is, whether speculative or hedging—their geographical location, and a considerable amount of other miscellaneous data.

Such cross-section analyses give definite answers to many questions that have long been the subject of conjecture. Principal among these is the question, how much of the trading in commodity futures is for hedging purposes and how much is speculative?

Another very important objective in this work will be to ascertain whether any persons have divided their accounts among a number of commission merchants for the purpose of evading the reporting requirements of the Commodity Exchange Administration. Only by a complete cross-section analysis can evasions of the law be detected.

The magnitude of this project is suggested by the fact that the work requires obtaining information from approximately 650 futures commission merchants, and the analysis of 25,000 to 30,000 individual traders' accounts.

Futures Trading Drops in 1938

Trading in all wheat futures combined during the calendar year 1938 as reported by the Commodity Exchange Administration aggregated only 5,683,442,000 bus., against 10,889,144,000 bus. in 1937, on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn futures trading showed a similar decline from 2,546,361,000 bus. in 1937 to 1,495,336,000 bus. in 1938.

Oats trading in futures on the Chicago Board showed the greatest falling off in 1938, having been only 215,182,000 bus., against 898,987,000 bus. in 1937.

In the outside markets future trading showed a heavy falling off the past year.

Trading in all grain futures reached a maximum in the fiscal year 1929-30 at 25,000,000,000 bus. in all contract markets in the United States, and declined steadily to the fiscal year 1935-36 at 11,007,000,000 bus. The increase to 16,677,000,000 bus. during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, was followed by the present serious slump.

The theory that trading on the exchanges suffers from interference by the government is borne out by the experience of the cotton exchanges. The intrusion of government price making control has been greatest in cotton, and cotton trading on the exchanges of the United States dropped from 169,622,000 bales in the fiscal year 1927-28 to 37,470,000 bales in the fiscal year 1935-36.

The Wage and Hour administration's general counsel states that in his opinion Congress meant by the words "service establishments" only such firms as hotels, restaurants, laundries, garages, barber shops, and funeral homes.

Counting in the carryover and exports from Russia, the world supply of wheat totals about 5,105 million bushels, or about 730 million bushels over last year and 90 to 95 million bushels over the previous record supply in 1933-34. In none of the last 15 years have the changes in crop and total supply from one season to the next been as large as this year.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician, Millers National Federation.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Yuma, Ariz.—Plantings of flax in the Yuma Valley last year were considered so successful that 3,000 acres will be sown this season.—W. H. B.

Tipton, Kan.—The crop outlook is very poor in this territory; the seed is lying in the ground the way it was put there. It hasn't even sprouted yet. No moisture of any amount since last August.—Lawrence Kohn.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain men view optimistically the moisture situation in our northwest as it pertains to the prospects of the 1939 crop. Timely precipitation has helped to provide sub-soil moisture reserves.—F. G. C.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 3.—It is estimated that there were 56,000 acres of winter wheat planted in Wisconsin this year compared with 70,000 acres a year ago. Rye plantings in the state are estimated to be 378,000 acres. The rye acreage planted in the fall of 1937 was estimated at 467,000 acres.—Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Southern California received the heaviest late December rainfall in 19 years. The greater portion of the moisture soaked into the ground, with the result that there was only limited damage. The rain ended one of the most prolonged dry spells in weather bureau history. At most points only a trace of rain had fallen since last April.—W. H. B.

Helena, Mont.—The area of winter wheat seeded in Montana this fall for 1939 harvest is estimated at 1,265,000 acres. This figure is 10 per cent larger than the 1,150,000 acres seeded for the 1938 crop and slightly higher than the preceding record seeding of 1,236,000 acres in the fall of 1919 for the crop of 1920. Montana farmers, growing both winter and spring wheat, were encouraged to increase their plantings of winter wheat by the favorable yields of winter wheat as compared with those of spring wheat in 1938 and other recent years. The present increase in winter wheat acreage indicates that these farmers are planning to meet their 1939 wheat quotas by reducing seedings of spring wheat next spring.—J. G. Diamond, statistician, Bureau of Agri. Economics.

Free Distribution of Flour

The Philadelphia Ass'n of Flour Distributors on Dec 16 sent to Henry A. Wallace, Sec'y of Agriculture, a letter protesting the distribution by the Government of free flour to the needy instead of bread. Labeling the practice unfair "because we find ourselves facing competition that is impossible for us to meet since some of this flour finds its way into the commercial channels."—Vincent C. Petrillo.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A ruling by the Oklahoma Health Department which becomes effective Mar. 1, prohibits use of second-hand bags for packaging corn meal, flour and other food products retailed within the state.

Muscataine, Ia.—The A. A. A. issued an order on Dec. 31 suspending all corn acreage reduction and loan program payments in Muscatine County, due to alleged irregularities, including false certification of compliance by farmers with the A. A. A. program.

Barcelona, Spain.—The Quaker Relief organization is giving bread to the starving school children here. The F. S. C. C. donated wheat for 60,000 barrels of flour, the American Red Cross paid about \$1 per barrel for transportation and milling, and the U. S. Maritime (Gov't) Corporation provided free transportation to French ports for delivery to the American Friends' Service Com'ite.

Make Selling of Grain Covered by Lien a Crime

Grain dealers of experience embrace every avenue for the elimination of risk. They carry fire and wind insurance on their elevators and contents. They draw sight drafts on grain shipments to pass credit risks to the banks. Cautious country grain buyers ship the grain they receive almost as soon as a carload of the same grade is accumulated in order to reduce the risk of vacillating markets.

One risk has defied every effort of the grain buyer to protect himself. This is the chattel mortgage and lien risk. Every state in the Union has a law which gives the mortgage or lien holder a right to recover from the grain dealer should he unwittingly purchase grain covered by a mortgage or lien.

Whether the law is just and fair or not has nothing to do with the risk. Even the politicians, who make the laws, admit that it is not fair to hold a grain dealer responsible for another man's debts or force him to serve as a collector without pay for the claims of another. Yet there is the grain buyer, legally required to pay a second time for grain covered by lien.

In one way and another, grain dealers have sought to set up some defense against the ever present risk of buying grain covered by a mortgage or lien, especially since itinerant truckers have multiplied the risk, and the rush of grain to market at harvest time leaves them little opportunity to check up on grain of doubtful ownership.

In heavily producing areas, grain dealers subscribe to a service which keeps them posted on all recorded liens on farm products.

Where the rush of grain leaves them little time for handling settlements, grain dealers transfer the information to cards indexed and cross indexed so as to minimize the chance of overlooking a claim or lien. Some grain dealers go so far as to list the mortgage or lien under the names of both the mortgagee and the mortgagor. To clearly visualize the information, grain dealers sometimes go a step further, mounting on the wall near the scale beam a map of the community served, and ringing all farms operated by tenants, or share-croppers in red.

Having full information about a mortgage or lien is a great help. Like Baughman Milling Co., of Stanford, Ky., the grain dealer can then pass the burden of settling any dispute to the parties involved. It writes, "It has long been a practice at our plant to buy a tenant's grain with a check made out to both the landlord and the tenant." Such a check must be endorsed by both parties before it can be cashed.

However, this practice does not relieve the buyer of all mortgage and lien problems. M. F. Lamb, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Winner, S. D., hints at another factor when he writes: "We have no real protection against double payment for mortgaged grain, even tho we subscribe to a weekly list furnished by the Register of Deeds. The list helps us some, but we must watch our dealings with foreign trucks. We have no records covering them."

The foreign truck is a major problem for grain dealers in middle western states. Competitive bidding often forces the grain dealer to do business with the trucks, so the responsibility cannot be shrugged off easily, as in communities where most of the farmers own and operate their own acres.

The H. H. Crawford Lumber Co., of Mitchell, Ind., writes: "This is a small community and practically every one is known personally to the grain buyer, the few who are not can

be investigated or identified. We check the chattel mortgage records and the reports on government loans but there are few of these in our territory."

The buyer with a file of mortgage and lien records that is kept up to date still has the responsibility of collecting for the mortgage or lien holder, but he is not as bad off as the fellow who has no such lists available. Robinson Brothers, of Watertown, Tenn., for instance, have breathed at least a couple of big sighs of relief. They write: "We buy mostly ear corn and wheat, and haven't had any trouble so far. No regular chattel mortgage record service is available in Wilson county, and we've just missed being caught on mortgaged grain a few times."

Most grain dealers in the corn and wheat belts make use of moral and psychological protection in the form of a stamp on the backs of their checks, then cross their fingers and hope it works. Legally these stamps have little power, but morally they are great persuaders. The one used by Oscar F. Steegleder at Linby, Ia., reads:

This order is issued to the payee in payment for grain and by endorsing same, the payee guarantees that he is the sole and unconditional owner of such grain and that there are no liens or chattel mortgages on same.

.....(Payee)
The above endorsement without change or erasure, must be signed by the payee before payment of this order.

Charles F. Burda, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Primrose, Neb., uses a similar stamp on the backs of checks. In his letter he hints also at how grain dealers can live agreeably with competitors by sticking to current markets, and by recognizing prior contracts. He writes: "We have no positive means of protecting ourselves against the purchase of stolen grain. If we know or suspect that grain has been stolen we do not buy it. Neither do we purchase grain that has been contracted to a competitor at a price below the current market price."

Here is the moral persuasion stamp that Mr. Burda uses on the backs of checks:

In making this endorsement the payee hereby certifies that the grain for which this check is issued in payment is not mortgaged, nor subject to any lien or contract.

Jasper T. Krow & Sons, Ralston, Okla., depend for their protection against paying for mortgaged grain a second time on the fact that it is so difficult to identify grain. They write: "We have no real means of protection. But a mortgage reads, 'the property must be so described that any legal owner or officer can identify the property.' No owner or officer can pick out wheat that is mixed with other wheat of the same color and grade. Then it is up to him to show from what land the grain came, and that the grain from that land was actually delivered to the elevator."

Jasper T. Krow & Sons hit upon a real means of protection to grain dealers when they add: "There should be a law making the selling of mortgaged property a criminal offense, the same as there is a law making theft a crime. A man who sells mortgaged grain without informing the buyer of the mortgage is obtaining money under false pretenses."

In every civilized country of the world, theft is a crime. The buyer of stolen goods is held responsible because a thief came into possession of the goods unlawfully, therefore he cannot pass a clear title to them.

The collection from the grain dealer a second time rests upon the fact that the mortgagee cannot give clear title to the mortgaged goods he sells, because he does not have clear

title. Yet theft is a crime, and the selling of mortgaged goods should be a crime.

A law making the selling of mortgaged grain a statutory crime would be effective in protecting the regular grain buyer from the burden of acting as a collection agency for every landlord, machinery and oil company in the territory he serves.

This thought may open the way for state ass'ns of grain dealers to appeal to the legislatures for relief. Few legislators would stand in the way of protection that every land owner, banker, machinery firm and oil company wants, and stigmatize himself by voting against protection that tax-payers and property holders demand.

Agricultural Income Inquiry

The Federal Trade Commission has just issued its 2,000-page report on agricultural income ordered by Congress in 1935. Among its findings are the following:

Wheat merchants received an average of 97c per bushel for all wheat sold, including wheat not suitable for milling purposes as well as the wheat sold to milling companies. They paid an average of 92c for this wheat, leaving a margin of 5c to cover operating expenses and provide a profit. This 92c per bushel (less a small margin for the country elevator) was approximately the proceeds received by the farmer.

For all of the products of a bushel of wheat the milling companies received \$1.57. They paid \$1.01 for the wheat, leaving a margin of 56c to cover milling expenses, processing tax of 30 cents, all other operating expenses, and provide a profit.

The 18 wheat middlemen who reported to this inquiry sold nearly 144,307,000 bus. of wheat for a little under \$140,617,000. The wheat cost them a little over \$132,449,000. The table which follows covers the composite fiscal year ended in 1935:

	Amount	Average per bushel of wheat
Bushels of wheat sold†..	144,306,652	...
Receipts from sales†....	\$140,616,868.61	\$0.97
Cost of wheat sold.....	132,448,399.80	.92
Gross margin*	\$8,168,468.81	\$0.05

*Out of which to meet all operating expenses and provide a profit. †Represents approximately 40% of total sales volume. ‡Represents approximately 49% of total sales value.

Half Applicants for Crop Insurance Paying for Policies

With over 100,000 crop insurance policies paid for at the Kansas City Branch of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, its officers are in position to answer the question most often asked.

That question is, "How many of these applications do you think will develop into policies?"

"The answer," said Branch Manager W. A. Talbot, Dec. 23, "is, that of 195,173 applications received from 16 winter wheat states, 52 per cent will result in policies. In Missouri, the state from which we received the largest number of applications, we will have around 15,800 policies, or better than 50 per cent of all applicants."

Other states, named in the order of their rating for number of policies paid for, according to Mr. Talbot's figures, are as follows: Kansas, with 54 per cent of its applications paid; Nebraska, with 44 per cent paid; Illinois, with 54 per cent paid; Indiana, with 60 per cent paid; Ohio, with 41 per cent paid; Oklahoma, with 63 per cent paid; Michigan, with 51 per cent paid; Iowa, with 68 per cent paid, and Texas, with 61 per cent paid.

These ten states, Mr. Talbot pointed out, originated 96 per cent of all the applications so far received at the Kansas City Branch, and 52 per cent of the applicants from these states, have or soon will have their policies.

Another Modern Concrete Elevator in Oklahoma

At Wakita, Okla., two stations west of Medford on the Santa Fe railroad, the Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co. has just completed construction of a 60,000 bushel, reinforced concrete elevator.

The elevator's principal storage space is four cylindrical tanks, 12 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high. The driveway runs thru the middle of the structure. Over the driveway and between the tanks are 12 additional storage or mixing bins.

The elevating leg has a 13 inch rubber-covered belt, carrying 12x5 inch Calumet cups on 8 inch centers. The leg is encased by concrete where it runs thru the bins, by steel at the boot and head. It is driven by a 20 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse totally enclosed motor, thru an Ehram head drive and back stop supported by steel beams in the cupola. Also in the cupola is a 10 bushel Richardson automatic scale, connected with an 8 inch well casing which directs grain either to cars on the adjacent sidetrack of the Santa Fe, or into any of the bins over the driveway. An Ehram man-lift speeds passage between the work floor and the cupola.

Grain received is dumped thru steel grates into either of two 1,500 bushel receiving pits in

the driveway by means of an Ehram overhead truck lift with a 5 h.p. motor that lifts the cradle under the weight of the heaviest of modern motor trucks. The lift has a 16 foot range of travel to compensate for varying lengths of motor vehicles, and for dumping their loads into either of the receiving pits.

Bins over the driveway have spout outlets into the driveway. Bin gates are of the rack and pinion type, manually operated. Spouting is of 14 and 16 gauge steel.

Chalmers & Borton designed and built this modern, fireproof, all concrete and steel, elevator at Wakita.

Conference on Hopper Control

State hopper control leaders from 24 states who met at Omaha Nov. 22 suggested a 5-million-dollar congressional appropriation for the 1939 campaign, more than double the \$2,125,646 spent this year. The regional grasshopper control com'te, representing 24 infested states from Michigan to the west coast, boosted its estimates of poison bait needed from 178,411 tons, the 1938 estimate, to 206,242 tons for 1939.

Infestation thru the midwestern states is not so severe as last year, the com'te reported on the basis of a grasshopper egg survey, but

included in the 1939 plans are provisions for poisoning idle and range land never before controlled.

As chairman for the ensuing year the conference re-elected O. S. Bare, Nebraska extension entomologist.

Farm Prices Lower

For the 1937 grain crops the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported season average prices sharply lower than those received for the 1936 harvest. The 52-cent-a-bushel average for the 1937 corn crop was only half the average received by farmers for the small corn crop produced in 1936. Prices of rice and grain sorghums from the 1937 harvests were reduced less sharply.

In mid-November, 1938, the Bureau reports grain prices, 25 points lower; dairy products, 23; and fruit prices, 17 points lower. Small advances in prices of oats and rice offset declines in wheat, corn and other grains.

Cottonseed prices received by farmers increased seasonally from \$22.40 a ton in mid-October to \$23.08 in mid-November. Altho only 73 per cent of pre-war on Nov. 15, this group index was 8 points higher than a year ago.

The social security tax and wage hour law are increasing costs of what the farmer buys, so the Bureau finds the index of prices paid by farmers to be 121 per cent of pre-war, while the prices received are 94 per cent.

Price Fixing and Dual Price System

The scheme whereby the government would fix and maintain the prices of basic farm products has a great following in the farm states, and also an amazing and growing support in Congress. All of the previous troubles of millers would fade into insignificance if a plan of fixing wheat prices were adopted. In that case a government agency of some kind would have to take over the job of handling the crop, hedging facilities would be destroyed and market relationships fixed arbitrarily, the existing system of flour merchandizing would be pretty much disrupted, and the probability very great that severe regulation and supervision of flour mills would occur.

The dual price scheme is being developed around the idea that if the government must subsidize the dumping of surplus crops it should distribute such goods to the needy at home rather than in foreign outlets. In the discussions thus far, we understand that wheat is not included, probably because free distribution of flour results in little or no increase in consumption. That would doubtless be changed, however, before any such scheme got thru Congress. The idea of having one price level at which certain citizens could purchase necessities and another level for other citizens staggers the imagination. The bootlegging possibilities alone and what they would do to the channels of distribution are almost beyond calculation.

While it is perfectly obvious to business men that any such plans could result only in disaster to the nation as a whole as well as to those immediately affected, the fact nevertheless is that both these schemes seem very plausible to a great many people. Congress, for example, is to a considerable extent made up of lawyers without much business experience, and many of them are already on record in favor of price fixing. A great many farmers see no good reason why the government could not and should not fix wheat prices. Professional relief handlers see enlarging opportunity, if nothing else, in domestic dumping of surplus crops. Furthermore, it is not very difficult to believe that the President, in an impulsive moment, might embrace either price-fixing or domestic dumping, or both, as the "out" for his troubled farm program.—The Hook-Up.



60,000-bu. Concrete Farmer's Elevator at Wakita, Okla.

Use of Standard Dockage Sieves

A set of standard hand sieves shown in the engraving herewith, made from 20-gage (B. & S.) metal is needed to supplement the machine sieves and riddles of the Federal dockage tester and the Emerson dockage tester. These sieves should be 13 inches in diameter and so made that they will nest freely with each other and with a bottom pan.

Corn sieve, A.—The corn sieve, A, is perforated with round holes twelve sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter. It is used for removing cracked corn and foreign material from corn when the grader does not have either of the dockage testers heretofore mentioned. It is used also as a scalper sieve to remove coarse foreign matter from wheat and rye in the dockage determination of these grains when either of the dockage testers is not in use.

Fine seed sieve, E.—The fine-seed sieve has round-hole perforations one-twelfth of an inch in diameter. It is used for removing fine seeds from various grains. It may be used also for reclaiming shriveled and broken grains from fine seeds.

Grain sorghums dockage sieve.—The dockage sieve for grain sorghums, with round-hole perforations two and one-half sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter, is used in making dockage determinations of grain sorghums.

Small buckwheat sieve, B.—The small buckwheat sieve has equilateral triangular perforations, the inscribed circles of which are five sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter. It is used for removing such seeds as wild buckwheat, pigeongrass, and seed of similar size, and as a part of the equipment for determining dockage in barley.

Small chess sieve, C.—The small chess sieve has slotted perforations 0.064-inch wide by $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch long. It is used for removing flaxseed from wheat, for determining the factor "thin oats" in the grading of oats, and for determining "Shrunken and/or broken kernels" in wheat.

Large chess sieve, D.—The large chess sieve has slotted perforations 0.070-inch wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long. It is used for removing chess seeds, quack grass, and similarly shaped seeds from wheat.

Barley-sizing sieve.—The barley-sizing sieve has slotted perforations four and seven-eighths sixty-fourths of an inch wide by three-fourths of an inch long. It is used for removing thin barley in the determination of the subclasses Malting Barley and Barley.

Barley scalper sieve.—The barley scalper sieve with slotted perforations nine sixty-

fourths of an inch wide by three-fourths of an inch long is used in the determination of dockage in barley for removing coarse foreign material, such as corn, soybeans, sticks and straw.

Flaxseed sieves.—One of the flaxseed sieves is perforated with round holes four and one-half sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter. This sieve is used to facilitate the removal of small seeds from flaxseed in the determination of dockage in flaxseed.

Another kind of flaxseed sieve which has slotted perforations three sixty-fourths of an inch wide by three-eighths of an inch long, is sometimes used. It is especially useful for separating cereal grains and other coarse material from flaxseed, and may be used for removing flaxseed from wheat when determining dockage in wheat.

The use of the sieves is explained as follows in the new grain grading primer of the U. S. D. A.:

Determining dockage in wheat and rye with hand sieves.—If the sample contains coarse material, such as straw and sticks or oats and corn, this material may be removed, in part at least, by working the sample over the scalper sieve, known also as the 12/64-inch round-hole corn sieve. About one-fourth of the sample is placed on a sieve at a time. All threshed kernels of the grain being graded which remain on top of the scalper sieve should be picked out and returned to the cleaned sample. The coarse material is placed at one side for the time being and a further cleaning of the sample is accomplished with sieves of smaller-sized perforations. The 1/12-inch round-hole fine-seed sieve should be used except when wild buckwheat or other weed seeds of similar size and shape are present in a quantity in excess of 0.3 per cent in wheat or 0.5 per cent in rye. For these exceptions the buckwheat sieve is used.

About one-fourth of the sample is placed on it at a time and the sieve is shaken vigorously. The material that passes thru the buckwheat sieve should be rescreened over the same sieve by placing not more than 50 grams of the material at one time on the sieve at the upper edge. Then, holding the sieve at an angle of 10 deg. to 20 deg., the material is worked down over the sieve by a gentle side-sieving motion in such a way as to reclaim the grain. A second, or possibly a third, rescreening of the material that passes thru the sieve may be necessary.

If at any time during the reclaiming procedure the material remaining on top of the hand sieve consists of more than 50 per cent

of dockage material, it is considered as dockage and no further reclaiming is done. The dockage will consist of all coarse material except wheat (if wheat is being graded) that was removed by the scalper, all fine dockage passing thru the hand sieves in the process of reclaiming, and the material remaining on top of the hand sieve when such material consists of more than 50 per cent of dockage material.

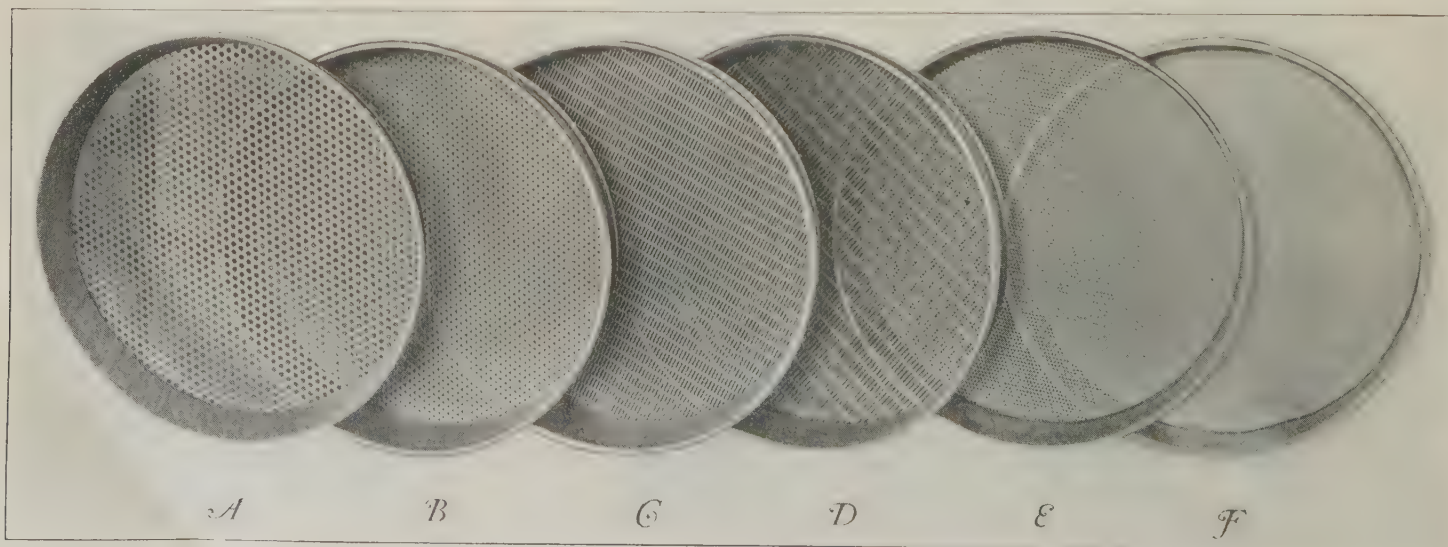
Supplementary sieving of wheat containing chess.—When the original sample of wheat contains more than 0.5 per cent of chess, quackgrass, or other weed seeds of similar size and shape, dockage should first be removed with the scalper sieve and the 1/12-inch round-hole sieve. The wheat so cleaned is screened further with the large chess hand sieve. A portion of approximately 250 grams of the sample is placed on the hand sieve and worked back and forth lengthwise of the slots until all of the removable material has passed thru the sieve. The operation is continued with similar-sized portions until the entire sample has been sieved.

The wheat that remains in the material passing thru the hand chess sieve is then reclaimed in the following way: Using the hand sieve having 1/12-inch round-hole perforations (fine-seed sieve) held at an angle of from 10 deg. to 20 deg., the material is placed on the lower edge of the sieve and the lower edge of the sieve is struck with one hand in such a way as to cause the material to bounce up and down. This will cause the chess, etc., to up-end and pass thru the perforations of the sieve. The operation is continued until all the separable dockage material has passed thru the sieve.

The material remaining on top of the fine-seed hand sieve is returned to the cleaned wheat. If the material that passes thru the fine-seed sieve in the reclaiming process consists of 50 per cent or more of whole or broken kernels of wheat, it is put back in the cleaned wheat; otherwise it is added to the dockage material previously obtained.

In the case of rye containing chess, quackgrass, or similar seeds, no attempt is made to remove such material by the use of the chess sieves.

Determining dockage with hand sieves in barley.—The dockage in barley consists of coarse material like straws, corn, large soybeans, and barley heads removed by a metal scalper riddle sieve with slotted perforations nine sixty-fourths of an inch wide by three-fourths of an inch long; also of fine material such as weed seeds, dirt, etc., removed by a 20 gauge metal sieve with equilateral triangular perforations, the inscribed circles of which are five sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter (small buckwheat sieve). The



Standard Hand Sieves for Determining Dockage.

dockage also contains undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of barley kernels removed in the screening process, which cannot be recovered by properly rescreening with the small buckwheat sieve.

When barley is free of coarse dockage material the dockage may be determined rapidly at country points in conjunction with the sizing test for malting barley by (1) making the sizing test for barley as described on page 24, (2) sieving the thin barley kernels and other material removed in the sizing operation with a small buckwheat sieve for the purpose of removing fine dockage material, and (3) reclaiming with the small buckwheat sieve any thin barley kernels. The material so removed constitutes the dockage.

Method for making dockage tests on flaxseed.—If no Federal dockage tester is available, the removal of the dockage may be accomplished in two principal steps: (1) A mechanical separation is made with appropriate sieves and cleaning devices, and (2) a hand-picking separation of a portion of the mechanically cleaned flaxseed is made.

In making the mechanical separation enough flaxseed should be cleaned so that $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of flaxseed will be available for determining the test weight per bushel. Any combination of sieves and cleaning devices best suited to remove the type of foreign material present in the sample should be used for this purpose, and any flaxseed removed with the dockage should be reclaimed insofar as is possible by the use of appropriate sieves. The procedure, as a whole, should be such as to obtain results comparable with the results obtained in using the Federal dockage tester.

The hand-picking part in determining dockage in the mechanically (sieved) cleaned flaxseed is accomplished by obtaining a representative portion (not less than 15 grams) from the mechanically cleaned sample and separating by hand all the foreign material that remains. The dockage is then computed and expressed in whole per cents, fractions of a per cent being disregarded. The precise methods for computing flaxseed dockage, used by grain inspectors, may be obtained from any office of Federal grain supervision.

Determining dockage in grain sorghums with hand sieves.—Sieving determinations for dockage and for total cracked kernels, foreign material, and other grains in grain sorghums are made concurrently by grain inspectors. They are best accomplished by using either the Federal dockage tester or the Emerson dockage tester. However, the determination for dockage may be done by hand sieves and the determination for total cracked kernels, foreign material, and other grains may be done by the joint use of hand sieves and hand picking when dockage testers are not available.

When hand sieves are used for determining dockage in grain sorghums, the dockage consists of all that material that will pass thru a hand sieve perforated with round holes two and one-half sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter. A representative portion of approximately 1,000 grains of the original sample is used for the hand-sieving operation. The hand sieve should be shaken vigorously with about one-fourth of the sample on the sieve at one time.

Total cracked kernels, foreign material and other grains in grain sorghums.—The "total cracked kernels, foreign material, and other grains" in dockage-free grain sorghums includes all the matter that will pass through the small buckwheat hand sieve when operated in the same way as the dockage sieve described in the paragraphs entitled "Determining Dockage in Grain Sorghums With Hand Sieves." In addition to the material so removed this factor also includes all material except grain sorghums and nongrain sorghums that remains on the small buckwheat sieve after the screening is done. To complete the determination for this factor,

therefore, not less than a 50-gram representative portion of grain is taken from the sieved grain remaining on the small buckwheat sieve and is hand-picked for foreign material and other grains. The precise methods for computing "total cracked kernels, foreign material, and other grains" in grain sorghums, used by grain inspectors, may be obtained from any office of Federal grain supervision.

Determination of cracked corn and foreign material in corn.—If neither the Federal nor the Emerson dockage tester is available a hand sieve perforated with round holes twelve sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter may be used for this test by sieving vigorously separate 200-gram portions of a 1,000-gram sample. Any cobs and matter other than corn that do not pass through the sieve are removed by hand and added to the matter that passes through the sieve. The percentage of cracked corn and foreign material is then computed from the weight of the material removed and the weight of the original sample used for the test.

Determining foreign material in wheat and rye.—For wheat, not less than 50 grams of dockage-free wheat are analyzed for determining the percentage of foreign material which includes all matter other than wheat, except smut balls, remaining in the wheat after the dockage has been removed. The portion of the sample that is used for this analysis may also be used for ascertaining the percentage of damaged kernels. A similar procedure is used for determining foreign material in rye.

Determining foreign material in barley.—Not less than 30 grams of the dockage-free barley are analyzed for determining the percentage of foreign material in barley. The 30-gram portion used for this purpose may be used also for determining the percentage of damaged barley in the grading of malting barley.

Determining foreign material in oats.—To determine the foreign material in oats a representative portion of at least 30 grams from the original sample is analyzed either by hand picking or by a combination of sieving with the small buckwheat sieve and hand picking. When the sieve is used, any oats that pass thru the sieve are hand-picked and returned to the oats. Any foreign material that remains on the sieve is hand-picked and is added to the foreign material obtained by sieving. The total foreign material so obtained is then weighed and the percentage thereof is computed on the basis of the portion of the sample used in making the test.

Determining wild oats in oats.—The percentage of wild oats in each numerical grade of oats is definitely limited. (See Handbook of Official Grain Standards.) The 30-gram portion described in the preceding paragraph may be used for determining the percentage of wild oats by hand picking and weighing.

Determining sound cultivated oats and sound barley.—The Federal standards for oats specify a minimum percentage requirement of sound cultivated oats in each of the numerical grades for oats. The percentage of sound cultivated oats in any sample is 100 per cent minus the sum of the percentages (if any) of wild oats, foreign material, all damaged oats, and all grains other than oats. The same general procedure applies to the determination of sound barley except that the determination for barley is made after the dockage has been removed. (See the definition for Sound Barley in the Handbook of Official Grain Standards.)

Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and the District of Columbia have only one flour mill each, and Maine has only four, while Pennsylvania with 450 has the largest number, followed by Virginia with 364, Ohio 312, Michigan 240, and Indiana 222.

Farmers Demand Repeal of Farm Program

Members of the Grain Belt Liberty League, meeting in York, Neb., last month under the leadership of Carl E. Tefft, Avoca, state president, declared the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act is "promoting a program of scarcity and therefore cannot bring a return to prosperity."

Resolutions adopted criticized the Act for its failure to give any measure of relief from economic depression; insisted the principle of enforced scarcity is contrary to time-honored and successful principles on which both the American government and American business are based, these principles being free enterprise and minimum government with opportunity for all, and that labor would again be employed by business and industrial interests to create a larger market for farm products, when government removed restrictions and gave cause for confidence in its acts.

Grading of Barley and Small Grains

The 1938 barley crop east of the Rocky Mountains is of better quality than the 1937 crop, according to statistics compiled from the receipts at leading markets by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

From July 1 thru September, 22% of the inspected receipts classified as malting barley, compared with 18% in 1937, and 24% for the 4-year (1934-37) average. Of receipts this year, 25% graded No. 2 or better, and only 18% graded lower than No. 3. This compares with 11% and 42%, respectively, in 1937, and 20% and 36%, respectively, for the 4-year average.

Mixtures of non-malting varieties with malting barley graded a large volume of the receipts from certain areas down. "Skinned and broken kernels," caused by careless harvesting, threshing, and handling, was a principal factor keeping much of the barley out of the malting class.

WESTERN BARLEY was of good average quality. Most of it was better than last year, except for the two-rowed barley in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, which was of unusually low test weight, due to severe drought.

Of inspected receipts, 88% graded No. 2 or better, and only 4% graded below No. 3, compared with 83% and 9%, respectively, for 1937, and 84% and 10%, respectively, for the 4-year average. The barley crop was practically free from smut and high moisture, and only 28% of the receipts graded two-rowed, compared with 47.5% in 1937.

OATS were of low quality in many important producing areas from the standpoints of test weight, and staining or weathering. Test weight per bushel was the principal grading factor. Only 33% of the receipts graded No. 2 or better, and 26% graded lower than No. 3; compared with 59% and 10%, respectively, in 1937, and 38% and 25%, respectively, for the 4-year average.

OATS in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California were of good quality, 75% of the receipts grading No. 2 or better, compared with 90% in 1937, and 50% in 1936. Average test weight was 38 pounds, 75% of the receipts grading "extra heavy," compared with the same in 1937; and 19% of the crop graded "heavy" as compared with 20% last year.

RYE was of high quality, 81% of the receipts grading No. 2 or better, and only 3% grading lower than No. 3. This compares with 62% and 5%, respectively, 1937, and 61% and 7%, respectively, for the 4-year average.

INSPECTED receipts of grain sorghums were small during September, and October, but these receipts indicated a high quality crop. 70% grading No. 2 or better and only 17% falling lower than No. 3, compared with 53% and 20%, respectively, for the same period in 1937, and 55% and 26%, respectively, for the 4-year average.

1939 Corn Acreage Allotments

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced State corn acreage allotments totaling 41,239,659 acres for the 1939 commercial corn area recently designated as 586 counties in 12 Corn Belt States.

Corn acreage allotments for 1939 for individual farms are expected to be established throughout the commercial corn area some time this month. Compliance with these allotments will be voluntary. Farmers who do not exceed their allotments and who fulfill soil conservation requirements under the AAA Farm Program will receive payments of from 14 to 15 cents per bushel on the normal yield of their corn acreage allotment. They will also be eligible for corn loans next fall.

The allotments for the 1939 commercial corn area are 744,122 acres larger than for the 1938 area. This increase is due to the larger number of counties which qualified for inclusion in the 1939 area because of increased production in 1938. There were 566 counties in the commercial area in 1938. The national goal for corn acreage under the 1939 AAA Farm Program is 94,000,000 to 97,000,000 acres, including the 41,239,659 acres for the commercial corn area and anticipating the usual acreage outside the commercial corn area.

The state allotments for the counties in the commercial corn area for 1938 and 1939 follow:

State	1938		1939	
	Counties	Acres	Counties	Acres
Illinois	102	7,348,375	99	7,308,282
Indiana	77	3,456,203	82	3,583,191
Iowa	99	9,249,232	99	9,274,903
Michigan	5	223,790	11	411,092
Minnesota	45	3,319,794	45	3,316,151
Missouri	63	3,267,079	63	3,301,517
Nebraska	64	6,757,334	64	6,876,354
Ohio	57	2,521,771	61	2,646,953
South Dakota	17	1,635,790	17	1,525,516
Wisconsin	6	452,809	12	741,648
Kansas	27	2,108,595	25	1,983,137
Kentucky	4	154,764	8	270,915
Totals	566	40,495,537	586	41,239,659

S-W. Indiana Dealers Meet

The grain dealers of Southwestern Indiana met Dec. 21 in the Jewel Cafe in Vincennes and listened to an entertaining and instructive program after having enjoyed a splendid fried chicken dinner.

Trucking which has been growing in that area by leaps and bounds was the first topic for open discussion, as the result of which it was decided to send a delegation to call on Heiss Bros. at Orleans, Ind., and the various receivers in the Louisville market who are handling this trucked grain, in an endeavor to work out a basis that will protect the legitimate dealer. This com'tee is to report its findings in the near future.

FRED K. SALE, of Indianapolis, Ind., sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, gave a very interesting talk on pending legislation and its possible effect on the grain trade.

ORVILLE T. STOUT of Vincennes, owner of the Baltic Mills and newly elected senator from Knox and Daviess Counties, gave a fine talk on taxation and its possible future.

OMER C. FREE of Vincennes, newly elected representative, who was present, made a brief address.

Among those in attendance were: Carl Albright of the Graham Farms, Washington; Fred Antell of Antell Grain Co., Princeton; T. E. Decker, Terre Haute, rep. Jas. E. Bennett & Co.; O. F. Due, Sandborn; Carl Graham, Graham Grain Co., Terre Haute; Lew Hill, Indianapolis; Everett J. Hinds, Terre Haute, rep. Jas. E. Bennett & Co.; H. E. Hutton of W. E. Hutton & Son, Vincennes; J. T. Jeffries, Bushrod Grain Co., Lyons; A. Frank Orr, Jr., Orr Grain Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Raymond Ramming, Vincennes, mgr. Atlas Mills of Igleheart Bros.; Erwin Scott, of O. L. Barr Grain Co., Bicknell; W. B. Springer, New Lebanon; Bert Strain, Barr's Elevator, Westphalia; Harry D. White, Carlisle; Sam B. Williams of Antell Grain Co., Princeton; Oris H. Wright, of Baltic Mills, Vincennes, and Ray G. Ziliak of Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co., Haubstadt, Ind.

Limits Fixed on Speculative Trading in Grains

Limits on speculative trading in grain futures were established Dec. 22 when the Commodity Exchange Commission, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General issued a formal order under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act.

The limit on the net long or short position which any person may hold is 2,000,000 bus. in any one future or in all futures combined of any one grain on any one contract market. On spreads between markets a position of 3,000,000 bus. in all futures combined is allowed, subject to a limit of 2,000,000 bus. in any one future. The same limits are fixed governing the amount of purchases or sales that may be made during one business day.

The order is effective on and after December 31, 1938. According to Dr. J. W. T. Duxel, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, the order will not affect market positions acquired in good faith prior to the effective date.

The order covers speculative trading for future delivery in wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed on all contract markets. The trading limits fixed do not apply to bona fide hedging transactions nor to the trading of futures commission merchants and floor brokers unless such trading is for their own account.

The order as issued by the Commission is in some respects more liberal than the order first proposed and published last June, but in other respects it is less liberal. The order as first proposed called for a limit of 1,000,000 bus. in any one future during the delivery month but allowed 3,000,000 bus. for spreads between markets as well as between individual futures of the same market.

The purpose in placing a limit on the speculative holdings or transactions of a trader is said to prevent the wide fluctuations or daily changes in price of grain futures which may result from his heavy trading. It is hoped that these limitations will eliminate fluctuations that come about by artificial and unnatural means.

These limitations will not have any considerable immediate effect upon the markets inasmuch as the volume of trading is at an unusually low level. The average daily volume of trading in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade during the year ended June 30, 1938, was 27,486,000 bushels compared with a daily average of 33,840,000 for 1937.

From Abroad

Elevators to hold 2,000,000 tons of grain are contemplated by the government at Vienna, Austria, which is to be made the grain distributing center of the German Reich.

India first estimate of 1939 flaxseed acreage placed at 3,094,000 acres as compared with the first estimate for 1938 of 2,948,000 acres; rapeseed and mustard, 2,722,000 acres against 3,049,000 acres last year. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

English farmers are reported to be protesting unequal benefit payments for increased production of cereals and certain other crops, which they contend are penalizing farmers with land unsuited to production of the crops that earn benefits.

A new style of reinforced concrete bin having numerous compartments formed by inclined plane floors is covered by British patent No. 481-248 the advantages of which were explained by Ernest Bealing before a group of millers at Canterbury.

Buenos Aires.—According to Argentina's National Grain & Elevator Commission it is illegal to mix one year's crop of wheat with wheat from another year's crop. Violations call for a minimum fine of \$1,000. Still on hand in Argentina is a large surplus from last year's crop.

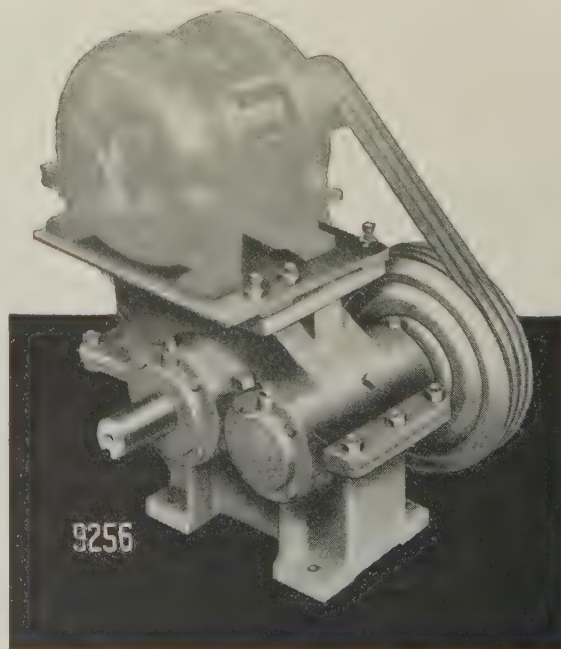
A New Line of Speed Reducers

A new line of Variable Speed Reducers has been perfected by the Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co., which will be of real interest to every elevator owner.

Saco Speed Reducers can be used with any standard, full speed motor to give required output speed. The motor support is adjustable for V-belt drive, permitting sheaves to be replaced with ease to suit changes in required output speed.

The shaft support construction of the Saco Speed Reducer permits heavy overhung load. The wide range of output speed varies from 13.2 r.p.m. to 172 r.p.m. The efficiency of Saco Reducers runs from 89 to 93%.

All shafts are mounted in precision ball bearings and the precision cut helical steel gears operate in a constant bath of oil. Application of the new reducers is literally universal.



The Saco Speed Reducer.

Washington News

Burocrats in the A. A. A. state that they are not drafting new "must" legislation for farm aid.

Ellison D. Smith, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Com'te, says he will work for revision of the cotton and tobacco sections of the A. A. Act. He was re-elected altho opposed to the farm policies of the administration.

Senator Wheeler says he will support legislation to relieve the farmer from bureaucratic regulation. "I personally have never liked the idea of paying farmers for raising crops," he said. "I do not think it sound economically and it tends to destroy the morale of the farmers themselves."

Senator Bailey of North Carolina said Jan. 4: "I am going to battle to eliminate the dairy amendment from the Agricultural Adjustment Act." The amendment deprives cotton planters who turn to dairying of their benefit payments, and was adopted to protect Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota dairy-men from southern competition.

Interpretations Sought on Wage-Hour Law

State ass'ns of grain dealers have filed petitions with Administrator Andrews for interpretations to make country grain elevators exempt from the federal Wage-Hour Law, or for hearings to establish such interpretations.

These petitions point to the fact that while grain moves interstate, and even internationally, once it has left the hands of the country elevator, the country elevator operator does not control such interstate or international movement. These ass'ns believe that the responsibility of the country elevator should end with the purchase and shipment of grain, and that the interstate or international movement of the grain should become the responsibility of the receiver or buyer thereafter.

In this connection, Sec'y G. E. Blewett, of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, points out that when grain is unloaded in a central market elevator, it becomes co-mingled with other grain of the same kind and grade, and thereafter it cannot be identified or separated into identical shipments from separate country ele-

vators. Because of this, parts of a shipment of grain that started originally to be an intra-state shipment, not subject to the rulings of the Wage-Hour Administrators, may actually, without the intent of the shipper, end up in interstate commerce, or in a grain elevator in a foreign country.

He also points out that country elevators are farm service institutions that must be kept open to receive grain from the farmers whenever the farmers choose to deliver it, and that the law discriminates between country elevators kept open the year around and itinerant dealers who are open only a part of the year, in favor of the latter.

Houston Grain Exports May Break Record

The port of Houston, Texas, which had exported millions of bushels of wheat since the public elevator went into operation in 1926, shipped no grain thru this house during the fiscal years 1932-1933 to 1936-1937, which was to be expected when the exports of wheat from the whole United States in the calendar year 1935 were only 233,000 bus. and the imports 14,490,000 bus.

The Port Commission is gratified at the resumption of grain exports in 1938.

Exports of wheat during the fiscal year 1937-1938 thru the public elevator amounted to 1,858,445 bus., and during the present fiscal year from July 1 to Nov. 30 there have been exported 4,167,588 bus. of wheat; and with several more months of the fiscal year to come the wheat export will certainly break the previous record of 4,584,275 bus. in 1929-1930.

This year there have been exported in addition of the wheat, 25,356 bus. corn, 264,588 bus. kafir, and 48,356 bus. barley from the public elevator. To this should be added the exports thru the Houston Mill & Elevator Co., and American Maid Flour Mill, now the Houston Milling Co., which are about one-third the volume of the public elevator exports.

Some of the very things for which this Ass'n and its representative have been indicted were incorporated in the provisions of the A. A. A. order which was effective in the Chicago area only a few years ago.—The Pure Milk Ass'n.

Sample Inspections Used in Pacific Northwest

Probably the greatest number of sample inspections made by any one licensed inspection office are made by C. O. Nedervold, at Colfax, Wash.

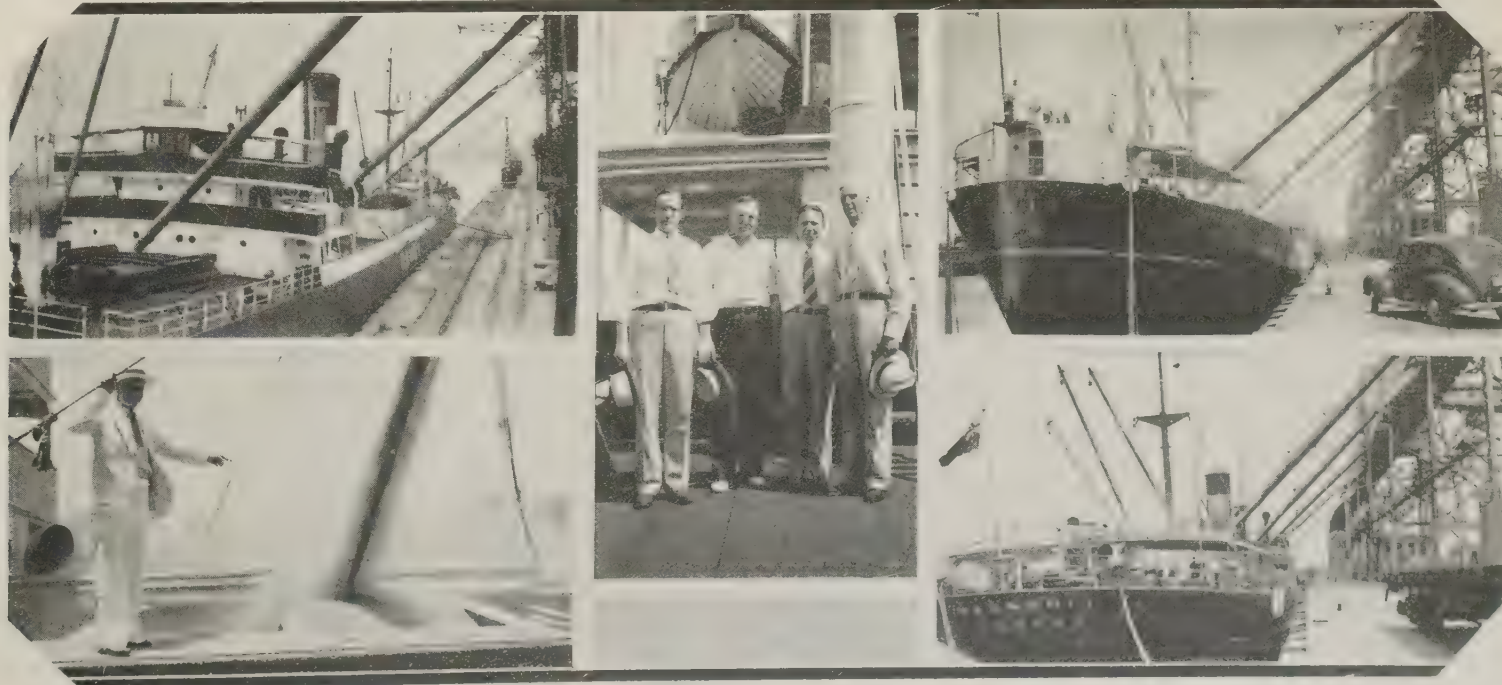
Sample inspections are made to cover shipments from non-inspection points to non-inspection points. The buyer or the seller, or both, draw what they believe to be a representative sample of a lot of grain, mail it to the nearest licensed inspector, and receive a "sample inspection" certificate, which is subject to appeal "sample inspection" as are regularly drawn samples. The certificate issued does not cover any lot of grain. It covers only the sample submitted. Grain dealers depending for grades upon sample certificates must decide between themselves whether the sample is representative.

Operators of all bulk houses, and about 10% of the sacked houses in the Colfax district, which are so located that they cannot be regularly serviced by samplers, draw their own samples and submit them to Nedervold's office by mail. Here they are divided down, and 14 certificates are issued to the subscribers on each sample.

The samples are kept for a time so that they may be reviewed by subscribers, or used for protein tests when these are required. For this purpose Nedervold keeps about 5,000 cans of 500 gram capacity.

Sample inspections are made by practically all licensed inspectors on request, and submission of a sample. Costs are usually the same as for regular inspections. Thus country grain dealers, should need arise, can get a grade on a single truckload of grain, or upon binsful of grain in their elevators; and, agreeing upon a sample, shippers and receivers between non-inspection points can settle transactions on a licensed inspector's grade certificate.

Washington, D. C.—Robert H. Black has been appointed director of grain standards and testing research of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Now in charge of the Bureau's district office of Federal Grain Supervision at Minneapolis, Mr. Black will assume his new duties here on Jan. 16.



Left, top: Loading grain for export at Houston Public Grain Elevator. Bottom: A shipload of grain and a happy smile from Charles E. Craig, Agent, Strachan Shipping Co.
Center: Inspecting grain loading at Houston. Left to right: Fred M. Seed, Cargill & Co., Minneapolis; W. L. Fellrath, Houston Public Elevator; J. W. Ringwald, Cargill & Co., Minneapolis; Geo. S. Colby, Houston Public Elevator.
Right: Loading grain at Houston for export.

Canadian Com'ite Studies Wheat Problem

Out of the Conference on Markets for Western Farm Products, arranged by the Manitoba government and held in Winnipeg last month, with wide attendance by United States wheat and agricultural authorities, as well as Canadian economists, grain trade, and Dominion agricultural department representatives, came authority to appoint a com'ite of representatives from the three Prairie Provinces to continue the study from where the Conference left off.

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., outlines seven angles from which this com'ite is expected to study the wheat problem in Western Canada. It is interesting to note that this outline approaches the problem from the broad viewpoint of the economist.

- (1) Increasing markets and reducing costs of production thru development of Canadian trade policies.
- (2) Effects of Canadian monetary policy upon various classes and groups in the community.
- (3) Possibilities of diversifying agricultural production.
- (4) Industrial uses for surplus agricultural produce.
- (5) Inter-provincial trade in seed grains.
- (6) Study of the Western debt structure.
- (7) Study of the best means of assistance to Western farmers.

In a day of economic complexity, the wheat growers' problem is not a problem of the farmer alone, nor of the grain trade that moves the wheat to market; nor does it become a question easily solved by the mean assistance given thru government largess. The question involves bankers and money lenders, transportation costs, and tariff walls that pile up increasing expense in the face of decreasing income, and build insurmountable barriers to the free exchange of goods and commodities.

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Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$1.95, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Rye in Wheat Survey

Fred Siefer, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, has undertaken an extensive "rye in wheat" survey of all Nebraska grown wheat shipped to the Omaha market. For the years 1931 to 1938, inclusive, every car of Nebraska grown wheat shipped to the Omaha market will be grouped according to the counties from which the car lots originated.

In addition to rye, all other grading factors are also being tabulated; however, the study is being made primarily for the rye factor. Although rye in wheat is no more serious in Nebraska than in other areas, Siefer feels that from a milling standpoint "rye in wheat" overshadows the wheat variety problem in Nebraska. The survey conducted by J. Allen Clark and K. S. Quisenberry in 1934 shows Nebraska's wheat acreage to be composed of 59.5% Turkey, Nebraska Sixty 18.9%, and Kanred 8.7%.

After tabulating the farmer names for 2100 samples of wheat from the 1938 crop, Siefer estimates Nebraska's acreage now to be composed of at least 50% Turkey, 15% Cheyenne, 13% Nebraska Sixty, and Kanred 3 to 5%, all of which are recognized fine milling varieties.

Futures Trading of Sound Economic Value

The growth of futures trading in commodities, since first inaugurated on the Chicago Board of Trade more than eighty years ago, its benefits to every unit of the grain trade and to the public generally, are acknowledged definitely in the current report of the Commodity Exchange Administration. The report states:

"The system of futures trading has come to be an integral part of the process of merchandising agricultural commodities. During the eighty-odd years since it originated in Chicago it has spread to all the commercially important markets. It has also extended from one commodity to another until now 29 agricultural commodities are traded in for future delivery on American exchanges.

"Commercial practices that have existed for a number of years unaided by subsidies or other artificial assistance and have, nevertheless, spread from one area to another,

usually have sound economic justification. This is true of futures trading.

"It performs two important economic functions. The first is to focus at one central point all price-determining influences thereby creating maximum assurance that prices will at all times reflect fundamental supply and demand forces. Futures prices are widely and currently disseminated, aiding farmers, processors, and dealers.

"The second function of futures markets is to serve as a price-insuring medium for producers, processors, and dealers, a market in which they can place their hedges and protect themselves against loss through price fluctuations.

"Through the futures market the impact of seasonal marketing of these agricultural products is discounted and reduced."

Washington, D. C.—Suffering humanity in war-torn Spain is the beneficiary of one of the most recent acts of the Surplus Commodities Corp. Sumner Welles, Acting Sec'y of State, has announced the S.C.C. will give 500,000 bushels of wheat a month for the next six months to the American Red Cross, which is raising private funds for processing it into flour. The Red Cross already has shipped 60,000 barrels of flour obtained from the S.C.C., mostly to Loyalist Spain, transportation free, on Maritime Commission vessels.

A New Flexible Loading Spout

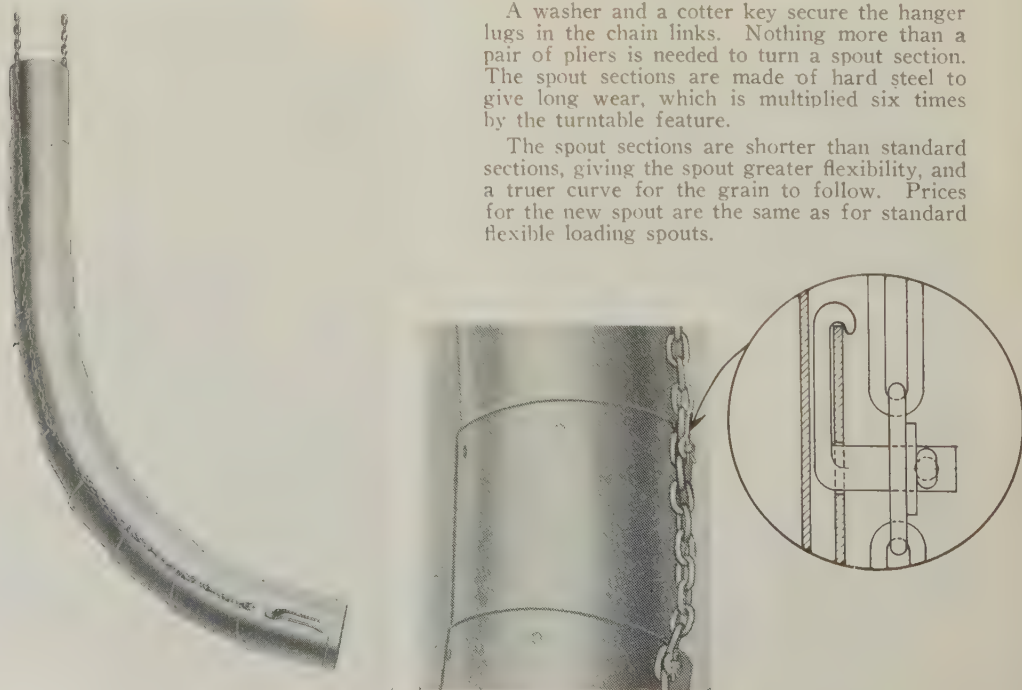
A new type flexible car loading spout has been patented by O. J. Hatteberg, a grain dealer at Elliott, Ill., and is available to the trade thru the facilities of the Webster Manufacturing Co.

The Perfection Flexible Loading Spout uses literally all the wearing surface inside the spout sections. Each section has a series of holes punched at the top. Two specially designed lugs fit in opposite holes to secure the spout section to links in the connecting chain.

When the bottom part of a section wears, these lugs are moved to the next opposite holes, thus turning the spout section one-sixth of the way around and exposing an unworn surface to the flow of grain. The spout section may be turned six times before it is worn out and has to be discarded.

A washer and a cotter key secure the hanger lugs in the chain links. Nothing more than a pair of pliers is needed to turn a spout section. The spout sections are made of hard steel to give long wear, which is multiplied six times by the turntable feature.

The spout sections are shorter than standard sections, giving the spout greater flexibility, and a truer curve for the grain to follow. Prices for the new spout are the same as for standard flexible loading spouts.



New Flexible Loading Spout.

Details of New Loading Spout.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia, Ark.—J. Lee Porter, pres. of the Arkansas Milling Co., successor to the old Arkadelphia Milling Co., has announced that manufacturing will be resumed soon. Local business men are co-operating to get the mill in operation again. The mill has the most complete and largest elevator and warehouse facilities in the state and will manufacture only corn meal and stock feed at the outset.

CALIFORNIA

Petaluma, Cal.—Dr. Clifford D. Carpenter of the University of Kentucky, former Petaluman, has been appointed pathologist of the educational department of Allied Mills, Inc.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Associated Farmers in Southern California took steps this week to protect the farming industry from what they consider unfavorable labor regulations.—W.H.B.

Yuba City, Cal.—Upon his retirement from office as county treasurer of Sutter County, Fred H. Heiken will take over the Feather River Milling Co. and Feather River Egg & Poultry Co. which he recently purchased from Antone Schoenegg.

Long Beach, Cal.—Aroused from sleep by noise made by four kittens when fire broke out in his feed store early the morning of Dec. 29, Paul J. Harrison, grain and feed dealer, succeeded in escaping with his life, saving also three of the cats. The large corrugated iron building which housed the store, two trucks, a trailer in which the owner was sleeping, and a quantity of grain, was a complete loss along with the grain and other contents.

Santa Cruz, Cal.—Having been very successful with poultry limestone the Pacific Limestone Products Co. will expend \$5,000 to equip its quarry with machinery to turn out a balanced mineral supplement for hogs, sheep, rabbits and cattle. Pres. Fred Johnson has been studying the possibilities for 5 years, making experiments on a ranch near Capitola. Sales of poultry limestone the past year have exceeded by 1,000 tons any previous year's shipments from the Santa Cruz plant.

COLORADO

Delta, Colo.—The Delta Elevator has started operation of its new \$15,000 mixed feed and processing unit, the only one on the western slope. Construction of the unit was begun three months ago. The local elevator is a unit of the Colorado Mill & Elevator Co. which operates 100 plants over a territory extending from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific coast.

ILLINOIS

Oakdale, Ill.—Stock owned by Schultz, Baujan & Co. was damaged by fire in a warehouse at this location on Dec. 10.

Rossville, Ill.—Glen Hamilton Prilliman, 53, in the grain business here for 35 years, died of a heart attack Dec. 31.

Peoria, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois will hold its annual convention in the Pere Marquette Hotel here, Feb. 14-15.

Hudson, Ill.—We have just installed a new Moline Corn Sheller in our elevator to take care of our ear corn trade.—Dale Bunney, mgr., Hudson Grain Co.

Waukegan, Ill.—The Caroblend Flour Co. has been incorporated; 50 shares n. p. v. common; incorporators, J. E. Sams, V. Gustavson, W. R. Schuster; to deal in grain, flour, beans, cereal products, etc.

Walnut, Ill.—We have installed two Kewanee frameless lifts at our elevator and made considerable repairs on the bins and driveway, the work being done by G. E. Travis.—Howard Smith, mgr., Walnut Grain Co.

Elwin, Ill.—Loren Larrick, formerly with Henry L. LeGrand & Son, brokers in Decatur, is the new manager of the Farmers Grain Co. in Elwin. The former manager, Jesse Markwell, has resigned and will move to California.

Ophiem, Ill.—The Ophiem Farmers Grain Co. will spend \$1,500 for improvements on its elevator. Driveways will be made four ft. wider, and grain bins capacity will be increased. The present grain capacity is 11,000 bus. Lyman Gustus is manager.

Weldon, Ill.—E. O. Martin, manager of the Weldon Grain Co. elevator for the last 13 years, has purchased the company stock from the 214 stockholders and is now sole owner of the business. He will continue operation of the plant along the same lines as followed in the past.

Akron (Edelstein p. o.), Ill.—David Christy filed suit Dec. 20 in Peoria County seeking a judgment of \$1,000 against the S. C. Bartlett Co. of Peoria, charging the Akron elevator owned by the defendant company has not paid him for corn he allegedly sold the elevator two weeks before. The plaintiff stated in his suit the corn was worth \$340.

Mahomet, Ill.—The Tjardes Grain Co. which has operated here since the closing of the Mahomet Grain Co. Jan. 1, became the business of James F. Parker who has been manager here for several months. Mr. Parker is a son-in-law of Mr. Tjardes. The latter purchased the business here about 18 months ago and built and rebuilt the entire plant which he has now turned over to Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

CHICAGO NOTES

The rate of dues on the Board of Trade have been fixed at \$250 for 1939, unchanged from last year.

Frank E. Glover has succeeded the Rogers Grain Co. as owner of the business. He was formerly vice-president of that firm.

John J. Kruse, a vice-pres. of Axel Hansen & Co., New York City, has been elected to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Charles M. Fritz of the Chicago Commodity Exchange Administration office passed away Jan. 6 in Iroquois Hospital Watseka, Ill., the result of a concussion of the brain sustained in an automobile accident that occurred near Crescent City, Ill., about noon Jan. 2. In company with Mrs. Fritz and their son he was returning from a visit with relatives at Columbus, Ga., when the rear left tire blew out. The automobile plunged into a ditch and was demolished. Mrs. Fritz and son were both shaken up severely and injured; Mr. Fritz was rendered unconscious. L. A. Fitz, in charge of the Chicago Commodity Exchange office, hurried to Watseka at once to render whatever assistance he could to them.

The Board of Trade entertained a large and appreciative audience at its annual Exchange Floor Show Saturday afternoon, Dec. 31. Tony Guzan played several harmonica selections; Mrs. Walter Rhode sang two numbers; Douglas McKay mystified his audience with his numerous magic tricks; Sam Gibson played a harp solo; others on the program were Elmer Kaiser, of Kaiser's orchestra; Sam Gibson vs. Johnnie Martin; and Anthony Surma and his Arkansas Travelers. Music by the Board of Trade Post American Legion Clown Band kept everybody "pepped" up, while over the entire occasion prevailed a jolly spirit of Holiday Good Will and an exchange of New Year's felicitations. Douglas McKay was program director and Jack Fisher master of ceremonies.

The following were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade recently: Joseph D. King, Rockford, Ill.; W. E. Hutton Miller, New York City; Wilfrid M. Lowry, Liverpool, England; David W. Kimball, Chicago; Edward C. Dunnett, Chicago; Andrew M. Heerlin, Chicago; George B. Brunton, Chicago; George A. Aylsworth, Kansas City, Mo.; John F. Brush, Fort Worth; R. C. Loftus, Chicago; Raymond F. Fiedler, Chicago; David B. Prosser, Dallas, Tex.

Adolph Kempner, 69, a member of the Board of Trade since 1890 and a director for six years during and after the war, died late the night of Jan. 3 at his residence in the Del Prado Hotel following a heart attack suffered several weeks ago. Mr. Kempner came to the United States from Germany at the age of 13 years. He headed a grain firm under his own name for many years. At one time he was president of the Chicago Curb Ass'n. Funeral services were held Jan. 5.

John G. McCarthy was elected president of the Board of Trade Jan. 9; Orrin S. Dowse was elected first vice-pres. and Kenneth S. Templeton, retiring president of the Exchange, was elected second vice-pres., both without opposition. Elected to three-year terms on the board of directors were Edward A. Green, Richard I. Mansfield, Adam J. Riffel, Charles V. Essroger and Winthrop H. Smith. William H. Hommerding was elected for one year, to fill a vacancy on the board. Charles M. Walker, Alex Moore, Lester G. Wood, George B. O'Connell and Charles D. Olsen were elected to two-year terms. Combs, Jr., Philip A. Copenhaver, Raymond A. on the com'te of appeals. Successful candidates for the com'te of arbitration were Earle M. Gerstenberg, Frank Haines and James S. Schonberg.

INDIANA

Pierceville, Ind.—The Pierceville Mill & Elevator Co. is installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Elnora, Ind.—The new wareroom for the Elnora Elevator Co. has been completed and is now in use.

Westphalia, Ind.—A new feed mixer has been installed at the O. L. Barr Grain Co.'s local elevator.

Wanatah, Ind.—Clark Bunnell, 70, who had operated the Wanatah grain elevator since 1901, died suddenly Dec. 17 of a heart attack.

Vincennes, Ind.—The Vincennes Branch of Geneva Hatcheries has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill direct connected to electric motor.

Boswell, Ind.—The Corn Belt Feed Co., owned and operated by Dr. Smith and "Swede" Lawson, has completed a new building to house its implement business.

Preble, Ind.—The Preble Equity Exchange installed a new Blue Streak Hammer Mill and new 40-h.p. motor; a new feed mixer has also been ordered.—A. E. L.

Van Buren, Ind.—The Farmers Equity Elevator has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built-in magnetic separator, to be direct connected to electric motor.

Acton, Ind.—The Acton Grain & Supply Co., Inc., has been incorporated, capital stock, 180 shares, n.p.v. The new company will operate a grain elevator here. Incorporators are E. T. Burnside, Wade Fair and Tull Burnside.

Winchester, Ind.—A complete dust control system has been installed in the Goodrich Bros. Co. plant. The control system operates with one suction fan located in the basement driven by a 20-h.p. motor and another fan operates in the cupola driven by a 15-h.p. motor, putting a suction on each leg and at each cleaner with floor sweepers on each floor. The system was engineered and installed by the Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.

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Indianapolis, Ind.—William C. Hayward, president of the Hayward-Rich Grain Corporation, has announced the resignation of L. H. Rich as sec'y of the Corporation.

Bicknell, Ind.—We have recently installed a new Blue Streak Corn Cracker and Grader, and have greatly increased our seed cleaning facilities at our local plant.—O. L. Barr, O. L. Barr Grain Co.

Yeoman, Ind.—W. C. Smock elevator is being equipped with electric motors and hammer mill and electric truck hoist. The plant has been repainted with aluminum, making a very attractive appearance.—A. E. L.

IOWA

Laurens, Ia.—The Farmers Trading Co. has installed a new hammer mill.

Alton, Ia.—The Alton Rendering Works recently installed a new feed mixer.

Peterson, Ia.—The Peterson Feed Mill has added another hammer mill to its equipment.

Stratford, Ia.—The Stratford Grain & Supply Co. has installed a new scale and made changes in its office.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Dealers convention will be held in Sioux City May 1 and 2.

Wapello, Ia.—Charles A. Speer is manager of the new locker plant of the Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co.

Batavia, Ia.—George Jager and Earl Strain have purchased the interests of Walter Lowenberg in the Batavia Elvtr. Co.

Burlington, Ia.—An unsuccessful attempt was made Dec. 18 to steal a grain truck from the garage of the Johnson Grain Co.

Palmgrove (Ft. Dodge p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Exchange recently installed a new head drive with motor at its local elevator.

Winfield, Ia.—Charles C. Nelling, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, and Miss Elva Maxine Meeker were married Dec. 30.

Pomeroy, Ia.—The 48-year-old elevator building located west of the I. C. station, owned by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., is being razed.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Olmstead grain and seed store has taken out a \$900 permit for remodeling and installation of a new front.

Hedrick, Ia.—W. I. Miller recently sold the Square Deal Mill and has moved to Des Moines where he will be manager of the Goodwell Seed Store.

Sheffield, Ia.—An airplane crashed into the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator Jan. 1, slightly damaging the building and killing the pilot, E. J. Kerby, of Des Moines.

Kilduff, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond C. Fleck entertained at a New Year's oyster supper the employees of the Fleck Elvtr. Co. and their families Monday evening, Jan. 2.

Nevada, Ia.—C. L. Gifford, manager of the Clark Brown Grain Co., dislocated his right shoulder in a fall at his home recently. Stepping upon a pencil caused him to fall.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—L. V. Taylor of Des Moines has been named supervisor of the auditing department of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, D. E. Edison, sec'y, announced Dec. 29.

Ames, Ia.—W. C. Keener has joined the Ames Reliable Products Co.'s staff, his duty that of opening new territories and promotion and service work in connection with the feeding of turkeys.

Thor, Ia.—Clarence Cooper, of Titonka, assumed his new duties as manager of the Federal North Iowa Grain Co.'s plant Jan. 1. He was formerly with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Titonka.

Clarion, Ia.—Leverne Lorraine, 18, was sentenced to the Anamosa reformatory for 10 years, on a charge of breaking into the Farmers Elvtr. service station here the night of Dec. 23 and stealing \$5.—A. G. T.

Plainfield, Ia.—Newest type equipment for feed grinding and mixing has been installed in the plant of J. Roach Sons. The plant takes care of custom mixing and grinding and a variety of commodities are handled.

Minburn, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Clark Brown Grain Co.'s elevator of which Harry Smith has been manager for a number of years. Possession was given Dec. 31. Mr. Smith has not announced his plans for the future.

Duncombe, Ia.—Theodore Arnold purchased the Bartlett Frazier elevator here, taking possession Jan. 1. Mr. Arnold was formerly manager of the plant. He will call his new firm the Arnold Grain Co. and will handle grain, feed and hybrid seed corn.

Stockton, Ia.—Approximately \$500 worth of feed and property was destroyed by fire Dec. 12 at the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Walter Ruchotzke is the manager. Sparks from a brush fire along the railroad tracks are believed to have started the fire.

Paullina, Ia.—Ed. Hilbert passed away Dec. 27 at a hospital in Iowa City where he was undergoing treatment for infection. Mr. Hilbert had been confined to his bed since an accident which occurred last April, when a grinder at the Farmers Elevator fell on him, injuring his back. He contracted influenza at the hospital.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Terminal Grain Corp. recently filed renewed and substituted articles of incorporation extending the life of the firm for 20 years more. The capital stock was set at \$610,000. E. C. Palmer was named president. Other officers are Thos. Ashford of Homer, Neb., and George R. Call, vice-presidents; C. E. McDonald, sec'y, and R. R. Brubacher, treasurer.

Blencoe, Ia.—The application of the Blencoe Farmers Elvtr. Co. for a permit to build a dock on the Missouri River west of Blencoe is being considered by the District Engineer Omaha District, at the United States Engineer office, Omaha, Neb. The proposed work is expected to cover an area approximately 560 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, and will include necessary buildings and devices.

Fonda, Ia.—Ed H. Tiedeman, 59, owner of the E. H. Tiedeman Grain Co., passed away Jan. 3, death due to a complication of diseases. He was born in Sioux City, Ia., coming to Fonda in 1904 following the purchase by his father, Nicholas Tiedeman, of the local elevator from Kennedy Bros. He entered the plant as assistant manager, his brother, Albert, being manager, and remained in that position until 1907 when he became manager of the elevator, one of a number owned by Tiedeman Grain Co. In 1917 he became sole owner of the local business which he had operated since. During his final illness his son, E. J. Tiedeman, assumed the elevator management, and will continue in that position, the latter's mother, Mrs. Anna Tiedeman, being owner. Mr. Tiedeman was well known to the grain trade among whom he had hosts of friends who sympathize deeply with the bereaved family.

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Fairfield, Ia.—Milo M. Hamilton and Charles H. Frescoln Jan. 3 opened a new grain mill and elevator, to operate as the Q-Mill, in the former Ziegler Elevator. Mr. Hamilton was manager of the Farmers Union Coal Co. six years and prior to that managed the Fairfield Shipping Ass'n. Mr. Frescoln has been connected with the Yeager & Peebler Mill of Batavia. The new mill will handle feeds of tankage, protein feeds, etc.

George, Ia.—Evidence in the suit of Jake L. Dietz against the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being heard before the industrial commissioner of the state of Iowa at Council Bluffs. Dietz asks judgment of \$6,000 from the elevator company and its insurance carrier because of total and permanent disability which he claims he suffered two years ago when he fell down a 40-ft. shaft. He made a settlement of the case following his accident. The injuries he suffered, however, were more severe than believed at first and application for reopening the case was made and granted.

KANSAS

Hoisington, Kan.—The Ochs Grain Co. elevator was damaged by fire Dec. 1.

Stafford, Kan.—The Stafford Grain & Supply Co. has installed pumps and is now handling Agrol.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Great Western Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated with a \$50,000 capitalization.—P. J. P.

Topeka, Kan.—Commander Larabee Milling Co. on Dec. 24 sustained a small property loss caused by high winds.

Topeka, Kan.—C. K. Morris has been named local manager of the Topeka Flour Mills Corp. to succeed John K. Landes who has accepted a position in Salina.

Montezuma, Kan.—A fire discovered in October in the Niemer elevator here still is burning. The 12,000 bus. of wheat the elevator contained make a slow fire.—P. J. P.

Kinsley, Kan.—New milling machinery has been installed at the Edwards County Mill & Produce Co. plant. The new equipment includes aging and bleaching machinery.

Atchison, Kan.—The Blair Milling Co. has installed new equipment to produce a new puffed wheat and puffed rice cereal. An addition to the pancake mill is now under construction.

The Pittsburg Elvtr. Co., of Pittsburg; the Boyard Grain Co., Boyard, and the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Pauline are among the Kansas firms that recently installed new Howe Scales at their elevators.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Hutchinson Board of Trade members entertained 130 poor youngsters at a party on the trading floor Friday afternoon, Dec. 30, with a real Santa Claus distributing gifts from a huge Christmas tree to every child present.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Walnut Creek Milling Co. has installed a huge motor and all equipment is now being operated by electricity. T. H. Sherwood is general manager of the mill. The Barton County Flour Mills Co.'s mill was electrified recently also.

Garden City, Kan.—Stopping by his office of the Garden City Co-operative Equity Exchange elevator early in the evening of Dec. 10, Eugene Kelley, manager of the company, routed burglars who were in the office. The prowlers made hasty exit thru an opened window empty handed.

Hanover, Kan.—Ignatz Masat, who has been manager of the Farmers Union Elevator for many years, resigned his position and will retire from active work because of ill health. H. H. Neumann has been named to succeed him. Mr. Masat has been with the elevator for the last 35 years.

Wellsville, Kan.—Work has started on rebuilding of the Star Grain & Lumber Co.'s elevator which was destroyed by fire in October. Lee Davis, contractor, has charge of the work. Plans call for a 25,000-bu. elevator, with all new modern machinery. The main building will be built on the old foundation and a building will be put up on the east in which corn will be handled and shelled. Legs will connect this building with the main elevator, and storage and loading facilities of the main elevator will be used. Electric motors will be installed thru-out. It is expected to have the elevator completed by early spring.

Leavenworth, Kan.—A fire in the plant of J. C. Lysle Milling Co. on Dec. 28 was quickly extinguished, with small loss.

Cherryville, Kan.—The Cherryville group meeting of the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n on Dec. 14 was attended by 56 Southwest Kansas dealers, and after enjoying a delicious turkey dinner, more than two hours were spent talking over trade problems. The Fair Labor Standards Act and its application to the grain and milling trade was discussed, and much time devoted to the legislative program, designed to deal with the itinerant trucker merchant, mortgage lien laws, and transit track grain buyers. Director C. S. McGinnes presided at the meeting and guest speakers were A. B. Plummer, head of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept.; Scott Bateman, state warehouse commissioner; W. R. Bartling of Kansas Corp. Commission; and H. L. Hartshorn, formerly with the State Department of Inspection and Registration. Ralph Perkins, of Howard, Kan., newly elected member of the state legislature from Elk County, was in attendance at the meeting.

KENTUCKY

Leitchfield, Ky.—G. M. Haycraft & Son have purchased a one-ton feed mixer.

Wingo, Ky.—Thomas Holloway has installed a new feed mixer with motor drive.

Henderson, Ky.—The modern, new plant of the Henderson Elvtr. Co. has been completed and is now in operation.

Louisville, Ky.—C. H. Hunter has taken over the Taylor Feed & Grain Co. and is now operating it under the name, Feeders Supply Co. The company's new warehouse will take care of 10 trucks at one time.

MICHIGAN

Bronson, Mich.—The Bronson Co-operative Ass'n recently installed a new hammer mill and electromagnetic separator in its local elevator.

East LeRoy, Mich.—The Carpenter Grain Co.'s livestock feed store near here on M-78, was destroyed by fire Dec. 28. The merchandise was removed.

Mason, Mich.—Fred C. Parker, for 28 years employed by the Mason Elvtr. Co., the last 15 as manager of the elevator, has resigned, effective Dec. 29, and will take an extended vacation.

Hartford, Mich.—Ward Plants, who was reported as planning to move to Mason, announces that he is remaining in Hartford as manager of the Hartford Co-operative Elevator, a position he has held for the last five years.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co. entertained its employees of the mill, feed plant, offices, sales force and out state warehouses and their families, numbering 175 guests, at a Christmas party Dec. 23 at Masonic temple. Toys were distributed to the children and each employee present received a Christmas basket containing fruit and food. Following the program of songs and music refreshments were served.

MINNESOTA

Adrian, Minn.—The Adrian Farmers Elevator recently installed a new 20-ton scale.

Vernon Center, Minn.—Vernon Center Feed Mill has installed another hammer mill.

Hardwick, Minn.—Steven Brokhouse has sold his local feed mill and moved to Edgerton.

St. Leo, Minn.—Al Jelen has purchased the St. Leo Feed Mill and has taken over the management of the business.

Northfield, Minn.—John Heyerholm, owner of Triple S. Feed Mill, who recently underwent an operation for gastric ulcer, returned to his home Dec. 21.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A dust explosion ignited grain in a chute in one of the old buildings of the Archer-Daniels-Midland plant Dec. 11. There was little fire.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Howard Kellogg, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Edwin J. Watson, sec'y of the Western Lumber & Grain Co., of Bowman, N. D., has purchased a membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—Patrick Hessian, 82, died Dec. 15 at the Miller Hospital in St. Paul. Mr. Hessian became acting manager of the Belle Plaine Shipping Ass'n in 1922.

Duluth, Minn.—The annual election of the Duluth Board of Trade will be held Jan. 17, at which officers, directors and several committees will be elected.—F. G. C.

Louisburg, Minn.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently, it was voted to purchase the property of the Atlas Elvtr. Co. providing it could be procured at an acceptable price.

Lynd, Minn.—The Lynd Grain Co. has been incorporated, capital stock 200 shares par value \$100 each; to engage in grain elevator business. Incorporators are W. A. Baune, Minneapolis; H. D. Palin, Minneapolis, and F. Gilman of Lynd.

Wells, Minn.—It is expected the new feed mill at the Wells Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator will be completed about the middle of January. The work is being rushed by the T. E. Ibberson Co., contractors, and plans are being made for a grand opening of the plant in which the Eagle Roller Mill of New Ulm and the Hubbard Milling Co. of Mankato will assist. Val C. Meyer is manager of the local elevator.

Moose Island (Herman p. o.), Minn.—The elevator of the Lang Seed & Grain Co. was completely destroyed by fire Dec. 18. The elevator with a capacity for 40,000 bus. of grain, was nearly full at the time. Ray M. Lang, owner of the Lang Seed & Grain Co., which also has elevators at Benson, Barry and Hoffman, announced that as soon as the grain and debris are cleared from the elevator site, he would make plans to rebuild.

Duluth, Minn.—At the annual meeting of the Duluth Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n, O. E. Martin was re-elected president and W. R. McCarthy vice pres. Geo. F. Foster was re-named sec'y-treas. and S. W. Paine ass't sec'y. Geo. Barnum, Jr.; G. H. Spencer and F. B. Getchell were elected directors to serve three years each. Directors retained from last year are F. E. Lindahl, O. E. Martin, W. R. McCarthy and H. S. Newell.—F. G. C.

Monterey, Minn.—Members of the Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n met Dec. 21 in the local Community Hall at which Al Hansen, supervisor of Local Grain Warehouses, read a revised draft of the proposed law that would force roving peddlers to establish a place of residence and also cause them to secure insurance and surety bond for the protection of the public and those with whom they deal. A report on the hearing on switching charges held in Minneapolis early in December also was presented. The next meeting will be held late in January at St. James (the exact date to be announced later by Pres. Walter J. Green of Lakefield). The visitors were entertained at lunch by the country grain men in the vicinity of Monterey at the close of the business session.

Renville, Minn.—Renville was host to Western Grainmen's Ass'n's monthly meeting Dec. 13 when an excellent dinner preceded the business session. Dr. Thorson, mayor, greeted the guests, after which J. W. Evans, ass'n president, presided over the business session. G. M. Homme, chairman of the testing equipment com'te reported that preliminary work had been done by his com'te and that further action depended upon the attitude of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission toward the com'te's recommendations. George Pederson, Ivanhoe, spoke against placing the moisture test of each load of corn on the scale ticket. Recommendations on this subject will be made by the testing equipment com'te at the Ass'n's next meeting. Reports were made, also, on the switching charges hearing held in Minneapolis early in December. Mr. Homme, Kerkhoven, and Harry Strobeen, Wegdahl, were selected to address the Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n's convention to be held in February.

Fosston, Minn.—Marvin Larson lost his automobile Dec. 21 to an armed man who kidnaped Larson as he was closing the Fosston Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, where he is employed, and, driving him three miles south of Winger, put him out of the car unharmed.

Pipestone, Minn.—The grain elevator and equipment of the Pipestone Farmers Elvtr. Co., sold at public auction for the government, brought \$8,351.72. Russell C. Rosenquist, assistant United States district attorney, submitted the only bid, in behalf of the United States. The Federal Farm Credit Ass'n held a mortgage on the property.

Sherburn, Minn.—The Sherburn Milling Co., manufacturing poultry feeds, opened recently under the supervision of A. W. Wilken, of the White Feather Hatchery, of Fairmont. A new addition has been built to the Sherburn branch of the White Feather Hatchery. The complete structure now occupies a space 50x32 ft. The mill will manufacture a complete line of poultry and stock feeds, also starting, growing and laying mashers. A 100-h.p. diesel motor will furnish power for the plant.

MISSOURI

Sedalia, Mo.—The downtown warehouse of the Producers Produce Co. was damaged by fire on Dec. 15. It is believed the fire was accidentally or intentionally set by burglars.

Cedar City, Mo.—The Dulle Milling Co.'s grain elevator was destroyed by fire early Jan. 1 at a loss estimated at \$20,000. Included in the loss was 16,500 bus. of wheat. Joe H. Dulle, head of the milling company, has not decided whether the elevator will be rebuilt.—P. J. P.

Louisiana, Mo.—The Missouri-Illinois Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the old Louisiana Elvtr. Co. elevator, the purchase price being the amount bid at trustee's sale by W. J. Garner of the Louisiana Milling Co., Nov. 19, \$4,900. William F. Moyer will manage the co-operative. Working capital and purchase price was raised by members of the Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. G. Zimmerman has been elected president of the Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n, succeeding L. M. Faris who was elected second vice-pres. B. F. Tyler, Jr., automatically advanced to the first vice-presidency. Directors elected for two year terms were L. L. Funk, J. M. Hail and C. F. Arnold. E. A. Fitzgerald, R. M. Tyler and L. H. LaForge were elected to the arbitration com'te.

Kansas City, Mo.—In the annual election Jan. 3 of officers of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 1939, Roy E. Swenson was elected second vice-pres. R. E. Kelly automatically succeeded to the office of first vice-pres. and E. C. Meserve, Jr., was unopposed for president. Successful candidates for directors were W. B. Young, John W. Cain, P. D. Bartlett, H. J. Smith, S. C. Masters, W. W. Fuller. The five members of the arbitration board are H. G. Stevenson, G. L. Davis, E. M. Summers, W. W. Marshall, M. L. Gear. Four directors of the Grain Clearing Co. were elected as follows: R. M. Pease, Paul B. Bartlett, F. A. Theis, W. B. Lathrop. The latter will serve one year, the others two years. The new directors were installed at the Jan. 10 meeting.

MONTANA

Lewistown, Mont.—Between 100 and 150 grain dealers, farmers, legislators, business men and millers from various sections of the county and state attended the big grain meet here Dec. 29, called for the purpose of drawing up legislation which will permit the state to erect terminal elevators for the storage of Montana hard, high protein wheat. Howard Alger, made permanent chairman, appointed the following com'te to work out a feasible plan for carrying on the terminal storage proposal to ultimate and successful realization: Glen Morton, manager of Central Montana Farms Co., chairman; L. R. Gross, Hanover; Jake Kramlich, Heath;

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Art Wiedeman of Lewistown. This com'te will report back its findings to Chairman Alger who will decide on a time and place for another general meeting at which the report is to be submitted for final action.

NEBRASKA

Lisaco, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new feed mixer at its elevator.

Dorchester, Neb.—Cecil D. Ward, 41, manager of the Updike Grain Co., died suddenly in his office on Dec. 24.

Lincoln, Neb.—William Smith, who recently resigned from the Hutchinson, Kan., staff of Goffe & Carkner, Inc., is now associated with the Gootch Milling & Elvtr. Co. in Lincoln.

Rockford, Neb.—Fire, believed to have started from a defective flue, damaged the office of the Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n elevator. The elevator was damaged slightly. Floyd Jacobson is manager.

Madison, Neb.—A sheriff's sale was confirmed Dec. 27 by Judge C. H. Stewart, conveying the historic Madison mill property and all the water rights thereto to the state of Nebraska for the right of way for construction of a new bridge.

Plattsmouth, Neb.—J. W. McCann of Valley and Omaha, well known grain and elevator man, was in the city recently looking over sites near the local Missouri river dock that might be available for warehouse and elevator purposes.

Omaha, Neb.—The annual convention of the Nebraska Millers Ass'n will be held at the Fontenelle Hotel Thursday, Feb. 2. The program will include speakers from the Millers National Federation, the laboratory department of the Omaha Grain Exchange and the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

Holdrege, Neb.—J. W. Berry has resigned as manager of the local wholesale warehouse of Grainger Bros., a post he has held for the last three and one-half years. Mr. Crouch of Huron, S. D., succeeding him. Mr. Berry will retain his interest in the company and will be engaged in special sales promotion work.

Central City, Neb.—E. H. Phares, an official of the T. B. Hord Grain Co., in an open letter to Gov. Cochran, published in a recent issue of the Grand Island Independent, calls upon the governor to protect taxpayers of Nebraska against the proposed federal monopoly of power and the loss of taxes that must result.

Duncan, Neb.—Quick work on the part of the local fire department early the evening of Dec. 26 when an empty coal shed only three feet distant from the T. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator caught fire stopped what might have been a serious elevator fire. Duncan does not have a municipal water system, but the firemen formed a bucket brigade and brought their hand tanks and motor chemical into action, putting in an immediate call to the Columbus department, which responded with reinforcements. Manager Steve Micek of the elevator estimated damage at about \$180, confined to the coal shed.

Wauneta, Neb.—Eugene Stewart, manager of the Krotter, Fitzgerald Co. elevator, was called to Stratton Dec. 31 by the sudden death of his father, Dr. W. E. Stewart.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—John H. Parry, Bunge North American Grain Corp., has been admitted to membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

Buffalo, N. Y.—William E. Ashe, 65, former director and vice-pres. of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, died after a short illness. Mr. Ashe had been in the grain and mixed feed manufacturing business in Buffalo for 35 years. He was associated with the Buffalo division of the Armour Grain Co. When the plant was purchased by the Pratt Food Co. of Philadelphia, Mr. Ashe became manager, a position he held until his death.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota Taxpayers' Ass'n has adopted a program, a point of which is sale of state mills and elevators.

Maida, N. D.—Bids were received by O. K. Johnson, manager of the Maida Elvtr. Co., until Jan. 10 on the company's feed barn building, structure 24x24 ft. in size.

Donnybrook, N. D.—Steps are being taken toward organization of a co-operative elevator here. Vernie Johnson, Jr., is chairman of the board of directors organized to promote the venture.

De Lamere, N. D.—At a meeting of patrons of the DeLamere Co-op. Elevator, plans for re-organizing and returning ownership to the farmers were approved. A canvass will be made to enroll all the farmers in the community into the project. The house is now held by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n.

Bismarck, N. D.—Appointment of William H. Sutherland, of Minneapolis, as sales manager of the State Mill & Elevator, has been announced. Mr. Sutherland was appointed by Owen T. Owen, former tax commissioner, who is to assume the mill management as soon as A. J. Scott, his predecessor, is checked out by auditors. Mr. Sutherland succeeds W. E. Stokes, who resigned several months ago.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Owen T. Owen, newly appointed manager of the State Mill & Elevator here, has announced dismissals and layoffs affecting 123 employees. Mr. Owen stated, while the "house cleaning" would continue, no department heads have been dismissed, nor will they be if they know their jobs. Some of those laid off will be re-employed, however, when the mill starts manufacturing operations again, he added.

OHIO

Hardin (Sidney p. o.), O.—The Hardin Grain & Supply Co. has installed a new feed mixer.

Kings Creek (Urbana p. o.), O.—The Kings Creek Milling Co. has installed a one-ton feed mixer.

Agosta, O.—F. J. Laubis & Son have installed a modern air blast grain cleaner in their local elevator.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n recently installed a new corn cutter and grader and dust collector.

Dayton, O.—The Dayton Feed & Grain Co. has closed its plant and discontinued business, the owner, L. H. Thompson, moving to Florida.

London, O.—Farrer & Watts have installed a new hammer mill and magnetic separator in their elevator. L. R. Watts is manager of the plant.

Helena, O.—Wolfe & Callahan recently installed a new hammer mill, magnetic separator, corn cracker and grader, bucket elevator and motors in their plant.

Van Wert, O.—The Farmers Granary Co. has been incorporated, capital, \$20,000 with 360 shares n.p.v. The incorporators are Oscar J. Veiker, G. D. Stemen and Jesse A. Stemen.

Bluffton, O.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently completed the new addition to its elevator, built from lumber salvaged from a razed building near by. The site of the wrecked structure is being used as a coal yard.

Shinrock, O.—Samuel Jeffrey has succeeded his brother, Norton, as manager of the Shinrock Elvtr. & Supply Co. elevator. The former is now manager of the Firelands Grain Elevator at Norwalk and has moved his family to Norwalk.

Cincinnati, O.—Fred J. Dorsel, H. H. Mueller, W. J. O'Connell, L. R. Rodenberg and B. H. Wess were elected as directors of the Cincinnati Board of Trade Dec. 15, for a three year term: Robert Lee Early, vice-pres. of the Early & Daniel Co. was chosen president. There are ten hold-over directors.

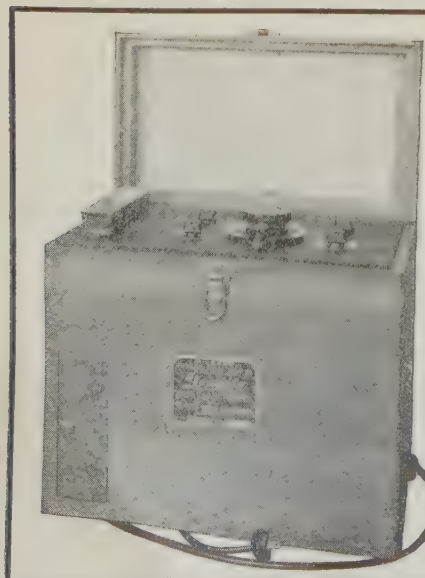
Botkins, O.—The Botkins Grain & Feed Co. has leased the Sheets Grain Co. elevator and started operations of the plant Jan. 1 in connection with its other elevator. Harry Wahler will continue in charge of the newly acquired business; Richard Maurer is in charge at the Botkins elevator. The Botkins Grain & Feed Co. is owned by Messrs. Loy and Schnelle, who also operate the Kettleville Grain Co.

Bellville, O.—Amos Brillhart, Ivan Calome and Ovid Stein of Marshallville recently purchased the John D. Shafer elevator buildings and business from Mrs. John D. Shafer, administratrix of the estate of her late husband. The new owners formerly operated the Equity Elevator at Marshallville, Mr. Brillhart being manager of the plant and the other two being employed there. The plant will be known as the B. C. & S. Elevator Co.

Cincinnati, O.—Grain elevators of the Early & Daniel Co. will be doubled in size thru construction of additional units, officials of the firm have announced. This will create a branch capable of storing 2,000,000 bus. and will also provide complete use of machinery and equipment installed in the original elevators. Bonds will be issued by the firm to finance construction, which is expected to be completed in time for next year's harvest. The new elevators will cost about \$200,000.

Attica, O.—Attica's 75-year-old flour mill, which has been in operation since 1860, is expected to be declared a bankrupt. Since 1899 the mill has been operated by the partnership of Heabler and Heabler, with Sherman S., Sheridan L. and Kenneth Heabler associated with the concern. Last November Kenneth Heabler filed suit in common pleas court at Tiffin asking dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The others now petition in federal court asking that the company be declared bankrupt, listing liabilities of \$17,214 and assets of \$11,400.

Norwalk, O.—Clayton Rogers, for the last seven years manager of the Firelands Grain Elevator here, recently resigned, retiring to live at his home in Sullivan. He has been succeeded by Norton Jeffrey of Huron, former manager of the elevator at Shinrock. Mr. Rogers helped organize the co-operative elevator at Sullivan and for four years was manager of the business, later managing the elevator at Litchfield in Medina County for nine years. He is considered one of the best elevator men in this part of the state and the announcement of his retirement will cause widespread regret. Mr. Jeffrey took charge of the local plant Jan. 1.



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OKLAHOMA

Chickasha, Okla.—The Chickasha Milling Co. sustained a small fire loss on Dec. 27. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Nash, Okla.—The elevator of the Kimball Milling Co. was destroyed by fire the night of Dec. 15, along with 7,000 bus. of wheat stored in the building. I. B. Enterline operated the elevator.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Bascom C. Headrick, 78, former president of the Wheatland Grain & Lumber Co. at Wheatland, Tuttle and Amber, Okla., died at his home here Dec. 18, from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Headrick organized the grain company in 1902 and operated it for 16 years.

Moore, Okla.—Frank Kammerdiener, 71, pioneer miller, died Dec. 29 as a result of injuries received in his feed mill. Mr. Kammerdiener had been a resident of the state for 38 years, much of that time being engaged in milling. For 20 years he was associated with the Garrison Milling Co. in Oklahoma City, and prior to that was engaged in the business in Perry, Okla. About 10 years ago he established an alfalfa mill and later established the Moore mill, where he was engaged in business at the time of his death.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Aberdeen, Wash.—Burglars entered the Twin City Flour & Feed Co. office during the night of Dec. 22, smashed the handles and knobs off the company's safe but failed to open it.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Michael A. and Leonard Herres, sons of Mike Herres, have bot Merle Robinson's equity in the Pomeroy Warehouse & Milling Co., which includes the mill property and warehouses.

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., has been incorporated; incorporators, A. J. Haile, W. R. Glover, Ted Brasch, Richard H. Stephens and Ralph Carlson.

Spokane, Wash.—A. E. Scott will succeed Charles E. Johnson as manager of the Spokane grain department of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc. Mr. Johnson will become sub-branch manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation here.—F. K. H.

Union, Ore.—The Jackson Feed Supply has been opened for business, all machinery having been installed and grinding started. The Jackson Feed Supply has been designated as the Union terminal for the Portland-Pendleton Freight line. In addition to carrying a complete line of feeds and flour, Mr. Jackson will buy poultry and eggs.

Spokane, Wash.—In preparation for what we expect to be a very good business year, we are figuring on some small improvements and changes, resetting and changing a number of our machines to increase our manufacturing capacity. More attention given to our feed business during the past year has brought most satisfactory results.—H. A. Conlee, Boyd-Conlee Co.

Walla Walla, Wash.—There will be no change in the ownership or active management of the Walla Walla Mill property according to Mrs. John Coyle, H. J. Piegras having been employed to personally supervise the milling of a new brand of wheat meal and corn meal, but operation of the grain warehouse and feed mill will continue as in the past under the Coyle's management.

Astoria, Ore.—The Owen-Peeke Co., oldest feed and grain dealers in this district, retired from the feed business Dec. 31 and will devote its entire time to the motor truck and farm equipment business. It has leased its warehouse to the New England Fish Co., and sold its stock of feeds, seeds and fertilizers, together with formulas for O and P dairy feed and egg mash, to the Lower Columbia Co-operative Dairy Ass'n.

Spokane, Wash.—Spokane grain dealers gave their 14th annual complimentary dinner to the staff of the local office of E. A. Pierce & Co., members of the Chicago Board of Trade, the night of Dec. 2, in appreciation of the grain quotation service. More than 100 guests were in attendance, with about 20 dealers from outside grain points. Roy Brown, manager of the brokerage office, spoke briefly, and Don Long, president of the dealers ass'n, presided.

Nampa, Ida.—The Nampa Milling & Elevator Co., has placed on the market a new product called "Scott's Best Germ Grist," a product containing a high per cent of pure wheat germ.

Seattle, Wash.—Louis P. Baumann retired as vice-pres. and general manager of the Centennial Flouring Mill Co. Jan. 1, after forty years' service to the company. His place will be filled temporarily by Attorney A. W. Witherspoon of Spokane, president of the company. Mr. Baumann has been a leader in the North Pacific Millers Ass'n. Much of the success of Centennial's plants in Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Wenatchee and Portland is attributed to his outstanding ability.

Sweetwater, Ida.—A fire at the local elevator of Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., Dec. 8 was extinguished without damage after friction caused by the head pulley being thrown against a galvanized iron wall ignited dust in the cupola of the building. Frank McIntire, warehouseman, and his son, Don, discovered the blaze and extinguished it with water and chemicals. Fully two hours had elapsed before source of smoke could be located. The elevator, full of wheat, had been in use during the morning when a carload had been loaded.

Longview, Wash.—A portion of the large grain movements in the Pacific northwest as a result of the 20,000,000 bus. transaction, recently, between the governments of the United Kingdom will probably move thru the Longview grain elevator. Approximately 5,000,000 bus. of wheat has been assigned the Port of Portland under the huge grain transaction. S. A. McLean, manager of the local elevator, said he had not been advised what portion of the northwest wheat will be moved by the government thru the terminal, however.

Seattle, Wash.—The Port of Seattle drying plant, known as one of Seattle's "white elephants" because of its building cost, \$65,000, and the little use it has seen since, has been used to salvage \$34,000 worth of wheat which was damaged in the \$125,000 grain elevator fire of the Globe Mills of Los Angeles at Portland Dec. 10. Had it not been for its facilities it is believed the wheat would have become moldy and completely spoiled before it could have been dried. Of 50 tons run thru the plant the first day, there was a 100 per cent recovery. The total shipment amounts to 1,500 tons.

Sprague, Wash.—Certificates of interest amounting to \$24,569.83 are to be issued soon to members of the Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., putting a large part of the members' corporate savings in a form which should have some negotiability. These certificates will be definite in form, subject only to any indebtedness due the organization from the member holder and they may be transferred by a member to a non-member on approval of the corporation. The certificates will bear an interest rate to be fixed by the board of directors and will be called for payment from time to time at the discretion of the board. As far as is known this is the first time any grain group has adopted this plan. Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., was organized March 30, 1930. In 1936, an elevator construction program was started at Sprague and Keystone. In 1937, Pifer was built, and during the past year an elevator was added at Revere. The past year, the company handled 650,000 bus. of wheat.

PORTLAND LETTER.

The Washington Co-operative & Poultry Ass'n of Portland mailed out dividend checks totaling \$156,620 last week.—F. K. H.

Austin B. Francis, pioneer Portland grain dealer who died recently, left an estate in excess of \$10,000. The beneficiaries are his widow and three sons, who will carry on the business.—F. K. H.

Ray Maier, for over 20 years active in the grain and milling trade of the Pacific Northwest, has become associated with Edward L. Eyre & Co. of Portland. Mr. Maier recently resigned as plant manager of the Albers Bros. Milling Co.'s Seattle plant.

Bidding for the wheat damaged in the fire at the Globe Mills elevator at Portland Dec. 10 was keen. The damaged grain was divided into two lots, one on the upper dock and the other on the lower. The upper dock wheat was the more damaged, but bids received from five firms were considered exceptionally high. J. J. Chisholm of Walla Walla purchased three tons of wheat which he shipped to various points in the Northwest as feed wheat.

PENNSYLVANIA

Zionsville, Pa.—The Powder Valley Mill has installed a new hammer mill.

Fredonia, Pa.—G. A. Freyermuth & Son recently installed a new feed mixer.

Waynesburg, Pa.—The Waynesburg Milling Co. recently installed a new corn cutter and grader.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Albert R. Hernley, native of Lancaster County, Pa., has been named traffic manager of the new feed mixing plant of Old Fort Mills, which started operations here the week before Christmas. Prior to joining Old Fort Mills, Mr. Hernley was with John W. Eshelman & Sons at Lancaster, serving for four years as traffic manager of the company's Circleville, O., plant. The local new mill is 240x80 ft. and has a height of 75 ft. It is of steel and concrete construction and is equipped with the most modern machinery obtainable. Spur tracks connect the plant with the Pennsylvania railroad and also with the Reading.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hosmer, S. D.—Gottlieb Stoecker, 61, died Dec. 25 at his home here. Mr. Stoecker was a prominent grain and coal dealer.

Platte, S. D.—The Farmers Union Milling Co. opened its mill Dec. 17. The public was invited to inspect the new plant in operation.

Doland, S. D.—B. L. Ewing, 74, for the last 25 years manager of the Farmers Elevator & Implement Co. here, died Dec. 27. Mr. Ewing had taken an active part in the state meetings of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

Garretson, S. D.—The offices of the E. F. Baker Grain Co. and the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. were broken into the night of Dec. 23, the Baker Grain office yielding up the loot—150 lbs. of millet, a Burroughs adding machine and four cigars from a full box. At the second place the safe was ransacked but \$40 was overlooked.

SOUTHEAST

Charleston, W. Va.—Creditors of the Cox Trading Co., a wholesale feed firm, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the concern Dec. 22 in district federal court here.

Blackstone, Va.—The 40-bbl. mill of the Blackstone Roller Mills was destroyed by fire with an estimated loss of \$30,000. A dust explosion was responsible for the start of the fire.

Albany, Ga.—The warehouse and adjoining building of the peanut shelling plant of the Swift Oil Mill were destroyed by fire of undetermined origin Dec. 30. The loss was estimated at \$95,000. H. B. White is manager of the mill.

Toms Brook, Va.—The 50-bbl. mill and grain elevator of the Borden & Bros. Co., was destroyed by fire recently, destroying also, 6,000 bus. of wheat and 100 bbls. of flour. The loss was estimated at \$25,000. Cause of the fire has not been determined.

TENNESSEE

Dresden, Tenn.—The McWhorter Milling Co. recently installed a new feed mixer.

Livingston, Tenn.—The Gate City Mills recently installed a new batch mixer.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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Shelbyville, Tenn.—The Dixie Grain Co. has installed a new ear corn crusher and feeder.

Memphis, Tenn.—W. P. Battle, Sr., 64, former head of W. P. Battle & Co., cottonseed products firm which he founded in 1893, died here Dec. 4. Mr. Battle was a past president of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange.

Memphis, Tenn.—Walter M. Farrabee, 77, for many years prominent in the grain and feed business here, is dead. He was the oldest member of the Merchants Exchange, but retired several years ago because of ill health.

TEXAS

Brownwood, Tex.—Three new corn crackers operated by 15-h.p. motors, have been installed by John T. Yantis in his plants located in this territory.

Hereford, Tex.—Packard Milling Co. has moved its offices, bookkeeping department, and scales to the office just north of the mill. H. E. Danforth is manager of the plant.

WISCONSIN

La Valle, Wis.—Harry Thomas has installed a new hammer mill.

Tigerton, Wis.—The Tigerton Elevator recently installed a new feed mixer.

Bloomer, Wis.—The Farmers Store Co. recently installed a new feed mixer.

New Franken, Wis.—John J. Basten has installed a new feed mixer, motor driven.

Wausau, Wis.—The Farmers Produce Co. recently installed a new one-ton feed mixer.

Norwalk, Wis.—The Bethausen Elvtr. Co. has installed a new feed mixer at its local elevator.

Wausau, Wis.—The local new 1,000-bbl. durum mill of the Quality Milling Co., Minneapolis, went into operation in December.

Boyd, Wis.—The Boyd Milling Co. has installed a Blue Streak Grinder which will enable it to more than double its grinding capacity.

West Bend, Wis.—Hoge & Gum Mercantile Co. recently installed a feed mill, feed mixer and corn crusher and grader in its local plant.

Palmyra, Wis.—The Farm Bureau Co-operative Service Co. recently installed a new 3,000-lb. capacity feed mixer and attrition mill blower.

Orfordville, Wis.—The Orfordville Lumber Co. has sold its feed mill building and stock of feeds to the Rock County Farm Bureau.—H. C. B.

Wausau, Wis.—The Wausau Cereal Mills recently installed a motor driven corn cutter and grader, a large capacity feed mixer and an attrition mill.

Shawano, Wis.—Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the Western Condensery plant here Dec. 20. The loss was estimated at nearly \$40,000. The company manufactured whey powder for chicken feed.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., presented its employees with Christmas bonuses. Directors of the firm voted dividends of 10c per share on common and 30c on preferred, both payable Feb. 1.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Victor H. Selvig, an inspector for the Minnesota Grain Inspection Dept., passed away recently. Mr. Selvig was appointed a grain sampler at Willmar, Minn., in 1909, and inspector in 1925, serving as inspector at Mankato and Minneapolis until his death.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Edward P. Wrafter, grain supervisor in the Milwaukee office of Federal Grain Supervision, passed away recently. Mr. Wrafter entered the service in 1918, and was stationed in the St. Louis office, later went to Indianapolis, and in 1919 was transferred to Milwaukee.

Although the profits of 120 industrial companies have been about 59% less this year than last, consumers' income in 1938 has been as large as it was in 1936, and in recent months has closely approached the average for 1937, according to the latest study of business conditions made by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board. While business has suffered from a depression, the average consumer has enjoyed a fairly stable income.

Books Received

THE NEXT CENTURY IS AMERICA'S by its inspiring language renews faith in American institutions, causing the reader to rise above the clamor of prevailing pessimism, pointing out the tremendous physical and cultural assets of the United States, leading to greater prosperity than ever before, under the leadership of private initiative. By Carroll Dean Murphy and Herbert V. Prochnow. Cloth, 244 pages, \$2.50. Publisher, Greenberg, New York.

GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA, 1937, is the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont., prepared in collaboration with the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners. Statistics are presented showing in detail the channels and markets thru which grain passes from the farm to its final destinations, and comparative data are included for countries other than Canada to bring the grain and cereal resources and trade of the world into review. Price, 50c.

GRAIN GROWING—Grain Marketing traces the principal grains from the earliest times to the present day, showing ancient and modern methods of cultivation and harvesting, the many products derived from corn and the important place occupied by the grain exchange, its inspection, sampling and grading departments of the Omaha market, one of the largest terminal markets in the world, handling thru its elevators in normal years 75,000,000 bus. of grain. By Harry R. Clark, chief grain inspector, Grain Exchange, Omaha, Neb.

THE ROBINSON PATMAN ACT.—In this book, Wright Patman, who as a member of Congress and co-author of the Act, is first hand authority, deals with questions arising under the Act from the standpoint of those who must do business under it. Out of the thousands of questions that had been asked him after passage of the bill Mr. Patman has selected 400 to be answered specifically in the book. Many go into complex points involving facts in close resemblance, but requiring different interpretation, and consideration of the intent of Congress. Chapters include "When Price Discriminations Are Lawful"; "Brokerage Allowances"; "Free Goods and Special Deals"; "Premiums on Consumer Give-Aways"; "Selection of Customers"; "Co-operatives and Pool Buying and Selling"; "Means of Enforcement and Recourse in Event of Injury"; etc., etc. On all points Mr. Patman gives his frank opinion on how to operate legally. The Act itself and committee reports and parts of the Congressional Record relating thereto are given in this volume of 408 pages, indexed. The Ronald Press Co., 15 E. 26th Street, New York, N. Y. Price, \$4.50.

THE GRAIN GRADING PRIMER, with instructions on why and how grain is graded, is a new publication by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is designed primarily to provide information on grain inspection and grading for dealers and students of grain production and marketing. It also discusses the early efforts of grain organizations to bring about a consistent application of uniform grain standards throughout the nation. The primer explains the usefulness and benefits of grain grades; cites the various grade factors which measure grain quality; describes the apparatus necessary for grading grain; and tells how the grain is sampled and graded, and how the various determinations, such as the moisture content of the grain and test weight per bushel, are made. Demand on the part of grain organizations and dealers for uniform grades and inspection resulted in passage of the United States Grain Standards Act on Aug. 11, 1916. Federal standards under the Act are now in effect for wheat, corn, barley, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, rye, grain sorghums, flaxseed, and mixed grains. All grain shipped in interstate or foreign commerce to or from a point at which a licensed inspector is located must be officially inspected and graded if the grain is shipped or merchandised by grade. The "Grain Grading Primer" issued as Miscellaneous Publication No. 325, was prepared jointly by marketing specialists in the Extension Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy.

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require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

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B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 19 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

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Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

Triplicating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

Baltimore, Md.—The Shippers Advisory Board meeting for the Atlantic States will be held in the Southern Hotel on Jan. 11-12.

San Francisco, Cal.—The California Railroad Commission this week established new minimum intra-state freight rates for more than 10,000 highway carriers operating within the State, effective May 15.—B.

Washington, D. C.—Grain and grain products were loaded into 30,724 cars during the week ending Dec. 24, compared with 27,419 and 24,186, respectively, during the corresponding weeks of 1937 and 1936, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Joint export rates on corn from points in Iowa and Missouri to Gulf ports in Texas, via Kansas City, may be established under a ruling in No. 15234 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The proposed export rates would be equal to those thru St. Louis, Mo.

Sidney, Neb.—Freight rates on shipments of grain from the Nebraska Panhandle to leading central markets are considered "excessive, discriminatory and abusive," by country elevator operators who are circulating a petition asking the Nebraska State Railway Commission to demand reductions.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has clarified its findings in *Southwestern Millers League vs. A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co.*, by stating no higher rates were justified beyond Chicago on grain from Kansas City routed thru Minneapolis than on grain moving to Chicago over routes not thru Minneapolis.

Chicago, Ill.—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board will hold its annual meeting in the Palmer House on Thursday, Jan. 12. The meeting opens at 9:30 a.m., and there will be a luncheon at 12:15 p.m. It is open to the public. Honorable Samuel B. Pettengill, of Indiana, will be the leading speaker.

Do not load system cars off owners' lines, if possible to avoid, and load foreign cars to or via the owners or in the direction of the owners. When ordering empties give the railroad complete information as to destination and route, as well as size and type of equipment wanted. The railroad can then select the proper cars for the movement, are the instructions of the Association of American Railroads.

Grain Door Charges Unreasonable

In No. 27796, *St. Louis Merchants Exchange v. Alton*, and *Omaha Grain Exchange v. Burlington*, Examiner Burton Fuller of the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended that the cross-town movement charge at St. Louis and Omaha be found unreasonable in the past and future to the extent that they exceeded or may exceed \$2.04 prior to Mar. 28, 1938, and \$2.25 thereafter, for grain door service.

Charges for set-back movement are to be unreasonable to the extent that they exceed 60 cents before and 66 cents after Mar. 28.

A set-back car was defined as one loaded at an elevator and later set back, for any cause beyond the control of the carrier and unloaded in the same elevator, the service consisting merely of re-installing the grain doors.

The grain men contended the trans-river movement at St. Louis was a line haul service, while the roads claimed it was a cross-town movement. The examiner held the movement was not under switching rates but under transit.

Shippers claimed the \$2.25 before and \$2.48 after Mar. 28 for furnishing and installing grain doors was an unreasonable charge.

Chicago, Ill.—Railroads abandoned 1,897 miles of line during 1938, the largest abandonment on record, except for 1934, says *Railway Age*.

Before Mar. 23 the railroads must remove the undue prejudice in rates on feed in Texas that do not grant transit as in other states, on complaint by the Burrus Feed Mills in No. 27667 to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We are in receipt of advice from the Illinois Central Railroad that they have notified Chairman Sperry, of the Illinois Freight Ass'n, of their intention to publish truck competitive rates on corn from Northern Illinois points to Chicago, and that they propose to ask the Illinois Commerce Commission for permission to establish these rates on one day notice.—W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n

Missouri River Corn Moves by Truck

A compilation of statistics from 17 of the largest corn merchandisers in Kansas City, prepared by Sec'y J. F. Moyer of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, shows that the amount of corn shipped by rail to Kansas and Missouri destinations during 1938 amounted to only 7.8% of the volume handled by rail in 1935. Only 421 cars were handled by these merchandisers during the last year, compared with 5,385 cars in 1935. Obviously consumption did not decline 92.2% from 1935 to 1938; the balance moved over the highways built and maintained by public taxes.

Features of Texas Truck Bill

To be placed before the Texas legislature at the current session is a proposed bill to "define, regulate, license, and tax itinerant merchants by motor vehicle and the business conducted by them."

The bill would require itinerant merchants to take out licenses to operate, accompanying their applications with a \$50 application fee, and paying an additional \$50 license fee for each motor vehicle operated.

Requirements for a license would include a liability insurance policy according to the discretion of the Texas Railroad Commission, which would have administrative charge of the Act, with minimums of \$10,000 for injury or death to one person, \$20,000 for any single accident; a \$1,500 integrity bond to protect the public from fraud; a bond guaranteeing payment of taxes; a consent and agreement that civil action can be commenced by serving a summons on the sec'y of the Railroad Commission.

Special license plates would be issued to itinerants who are successful in passing the gauntlet of examination and special provisions. Licenses would be revokable by the Commission for failure to comply with any state laws, or its own "reasonable" rules; or if any judgment recovered against an itinerant remained unpaid for 60 days.

Violations of the Act would be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, and by disqualifying the violator from obtaining a new license for two years.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dr. F. W. Hochstetter, working in an undisclosed East Liberty plant, is turning waste straw and weeds into newsprint, at an estimated cost of \$35 to \$37 per ton. This is the acid test of his 15 years of laboratory research. Dr. Hochstetter hopes to revolutionize the newsprint industry, if his methods live up to anticipation, and can be developed for large scale production. The paper will be tested on modern, high-speed newspaper presses in Pittsburgh.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4½x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3½x6½ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Chicago, Ill.—Rogers Brothers Seed Co. is opening new and spacious offices which it will occupy some time this month.

Charles C. Maas, 68, former manager of the W. Wernich Seed Co. and later associated with Currie Brothers, died Dec. 27 at his home at Nemahbin Lake in Waukesha County.—H. C. B.

Des Moines, Ia.—Des Moines Co-op. Seed, Inc., plans to establish many seed and pet stores within a 75-miles radius. Tim Lake is president.

Greensboro, N. C.—James M. Hornaday, Sr., 74, associated for the last six years with James M. Hornaday, Jr., his son, in the Hornaday Seed Co., passed away recently.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Sixty guests attended a Christmas party for the radio department of the May Seed Co. in the Delmonico Hotel the Thursday night before Christmas.

Mason City, Ia.—The local store of the Earl E. May Seed Co. was opened early this month in a new location, with Lawrence Ferguson, of Shenandoah, in charge.

Chicago, Ill.—The annual midwinter meeting of the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will be held Jan. 20 in the Palmer House. Berkeley Michael will preside.

Marnobarb is an almost barless winter barley, a cross from Velvet and Tennessee Winter, developed at the Maryland Experiment Station. The object is to replace Tennessee Winter which tho winter hardy, and

Madison, Wis.—For the purpose of considering standards and regulations governing the marks or tags for and upon legume seeds, a public hearing of Wisconsin seed dealers was held Dec. 29 in the state capitol.—B.

Algona, Ia.—The Hi-Bred Seed Corn Co. followed a meeting of 73 of its salesmen and their wives with a dinner on Dec. 12, the ladies attending a picture show while the afternoon business meeting was held.

West Point, Neb.—Harvey Ortmeier, formerly associated with Wm. Kaup, has engaged in the seed and nursery stock business on his own account in a building he has leased to handle stock from the Yager Seed Co., Fremont.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The annual convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held here during the week prior to the annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, scheduled to convene in San Francisco on June 12.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon farmers have become increasingly aware of the state's corn growing possibilities, according to John Inskeep, chairman of the second annual State Corn show. Exhibits last year numbered 249 while this year they passed the 300 mark.—F. K. H.

Louisville, Ky.—Kirby Locke Chambers, 63, former owner of the Chambers Seed Co., passed away Dec. 22, at his home near New Castle. A native of Louisville, Mr. Chambers, and his father, Samuel P. Chambers, organized their own company after years of affiliation with another seed company.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Indiana State Corn Show will be a feature of the annual Purdue University Agricultural Conference which will be held at the university Jan. 9-14. At noon, Jan. 11, the Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n will enjoy a luncheon followed by a talk by Dr. P. V. Cardon, U. S. Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

Sacramento, Cal.—The California Planting Cottonseed Distributors have set a price of \$52 per ton for their choice strain of Acala. The better seed program is entering its 15th year and has about 5000 tons of seed available. The year it started, it handled 400 tons of registered seed which sold for approximately \$100 a ton.—W. H. B.

Davis, Cal.—The first of two talks arranged by the educational com'te of the California Seed Council was delivered by Dr. F. N. Briggs of the Division of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, assisted by W. S. Ball and Rex Mason, over KGO, KECA, and KFSD, Dec. 30. The second will be delivered by Miss Leatha Bunting, supervising seed analyst of the Seed Laboratory, State Department of Agriculture, from 12:15 to 12:30 p.m., Jan. 20.

Fresno, Cal.—A new strain of yellow corn developed by the University of California showed varying results in tests in the San Joaquin Valley last season. In Stanislaus County it showed excellent results and a large acreage will be planted there for grain as a feed crop. In Fresno and Tulare Counties the result was different as some of the corn seemed to revert to quite different looking ancestors and was not uniform.—W. H. B.

Edmond, Okla.—Mrs. Annie West, living southwest of Edmond, exhibiting five samples of grain at the 20th International Grain and Hay Show, placed on all five entries; 10 heads of Milo Maize won 1st and champion as did 1 peck of threshed Milo seed; one peck of threshed kafir seed took first and reserve champion; she placed second on other threshed grain and sorghum seed, and 10 heads of kafir placed 6th.

Sacramento, Cal.—Field crop seed produced according to the California Approved Seed Plan is known as Calapproved seed. This seed grown from pure strain originally supplied by the College of Agriculture, University of California, is available to growers. Among the seed recently listed as Calapproved are Atlas, Mariout and Vaughn barley; Baart, Bunyip and white federation wheat; California red and Kanota oats; Sudan "23" and red kidney beans.—W. H. B.

Sioux City, Ia.—J. S. Michael, of the Michael-Leonard Seed Co., last of the original four founders of the Sioux City Seed Co. in 1884, and father of Berkeley Michael, now head of the Michael-Leonard Seed Co., passed away Dec. 30. Several years ago the Leonard Seed Co., Chicago, was merged with the Sioux City Seed Co., and the name changed to reflect the merger. Mr. Michael was active in the affairs of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, and the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Decatur, Ill.—Farmers planning to sow oats this spring should begin to give serious consideration to the seed they expect to use. In many localities the same oats have been reseeded year after year until they have run out, and for several years now the quality of oats produced has been reduced to where they are no longer suitable to commercial users. If growers would be as much interested in raising a quality oats crop as they are in producing a good corn crop it would work out much better for everyone concerned, and farmers could dispose of the oats they market to better advantage.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Washington, D. C.—During 1938 three groups of improved varieties of oats have been developed, each adapted for special regional conditions. Alber and Borger varieties, introduced from Uruguay, have yielded 75 per cent more than Red Rustproof in Louisiana. They are resistant to certain races of crown rust and in the deep South "should make oat production much more certain." Bannock is a hybrid of Markton and Victory, developed with the Idaho Station, desirable for irrigated farms, yields well and resists smut. It was distributed last spring, and another new oat for irrigated farms (C. I. 3141) is ready for distribution for the 1939 crop.

Oregon Seed Law Revisions Proposed

Proposed revisions to the Oregon Seed Law are being drafted by a com'te of the Oregon Seed Dealers Ass'n to eliminate troublesome features of the present law that was passed by the Oregon legislature two years ago.

The revisions grow around mixed vetches, which seedsmen feel should be labeled as mixed vetches, and designated on the label as suitable only for cover crops, the label classifying the contents of the package as a mixture but not defining the percentage of each seed in the mixture, and giving only an approximate germination percentage for the entire sample. Pea and vetch mixtures would come under this classification.

The revisions also propose a tolerance for buckhorn seed in alsike, white and ladino clovers, which was overlooked in framing the original law, and an increase in the seed license fee from the present \$2.50 to \$5, \$7.50, or \$10 in order to build up funds sufficient to police the law.

Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1937, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Chicago	.....	60,000	14,000	54,000
Duluth	1,255	335	7,770	104,577
Pt. William	65,512	14,753	61,724	1,071
Minneapolis	135,760	189,840	79,890	206,230
Superior	.....	.....	6,986	29,472
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	40,500	184,500	91,500	112,500
Galveston	.....	114,000	.....	109,285
Hutchinson	16,500	10,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	142,800	77,000	74,400	56,400
St. Louis	19,600	13,200	2,800	4,200
Wichita	9,100	1,300	2,600	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,878,000	2,067,000	1,068,000	1,307,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	688,940	794,595	55,295	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	732,000	744,000	380,000	745,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	309,850	232,370	9,450	.....
SOYBEANS				
Chicago	501,000	2,226,000	523,000	1,497,000
Indianapolis	40,600	35,000	31,800	32,200
Omaha	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	66,000	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	19,200	30,400	6,400	3,200
Toledo	92,400	.....	.....	.....

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manselndorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Keeping Low Grade Lespedeza Out of Arkansas

Because of the large amounts of low-grade lespedeza seed known to be on hand in Kentucky, Tennessee and other producing states, the Board is now putting forth extra efforts to weed out all fly-by-night shippers. This is done by scrutinizing applications for shipping permits very closely, and refusing to issue permits to those whose applications are not in order. One Missouri and one Tennessee shipper have been barred from Arkansas thus far. The latter, whose permits were canceled last year because his shipments contained unlawful amounts of noxious weed seeds, is said to be trying to evade the ban by circularizing Arkansas farmers and merchants, quoting very low prices and saying that as he cannot deliver to Arkansas points, he will give a rebate to Arkansas purchasers who will bring their trucks to Tennessee and haul the seed back. The Board is warning prospective purchasers that in so doing they themselves would be violating the law, and that the seed thus brought in would be subject to seizure.

In order to comply with the law, each bag of seed brought into or sold within the state must bear a tag showing germination, purity, and amounts of noxious weed seeds present, if any; and sale or transportation of seeds containing more than 1,000 dodder seeds, 250 cheat seeds, or 5 Johnson grass seeds or wild onion bulblets per pound of pure seed, is prohibited.

Inspectors of the State Revenue Department Dec. 16 turned back a truck which contained 100 bags of untested lespedeza seed, enroute from Tennessee to Arkansas.

Last week the Board found at Little Rock seven bags of Korean lespedeza which contained unlawful amounts of cheat, and 40 bags of Tennessee 76 lespedeza which contained undeclared plantain (a noxious weed). The seed came from Tennessee.—Paul H. Millar, chief inspector.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during December and during the six months ending Dec. 31, compared with the like periods a year earlier, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, were as follows, in pounds:

	December		July 1 to Dec. 31	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Alfalfa	467,300	553,600	840,000	1,910,600
Bluegrass, Can.	2,800	37,700	6,800	60,000
Brome, smooth	76,100	140,500	572,100	364,400
Clover, alsike	.....	105,500	700	376,500
Clover, crimson	65,400	104,600	4,544,600	1,811,300
Clover, red	300	906,400	163,100	1,893,900
Clover, white	463,800	362,400	1,276,100	1,387,700
Fescue, meadow	27,000	2,200	38,800	2,200
Grass, orchard	335,600	44,800	1,704,400	89,900
Mixtures, alsike & timothy	32,500	.....	32,700	79,300
Mixtures, alsike, timothy & red clover	.....	.....	7,400	.....
Rape, winter	411,900	991,400	4,394,300	2,714,000
Ryegrass, Ital.	11,100	194,100	13,400	758,700
Ryegrass, peren.	50,800	191,500	243,600	655,800
Timothy	.....	.....	200	1,300
Vetch, common	.....	259,600	868,500	2,303,800
Vetch, hairy	132,000	28,800	4,598,400	4,463,900
Vetch, Hung.	.....	.....	.....	284,200
Bentgrass	.....	600	2,800	8,700
Bluegrass, annual	500	.....	7,600	.....
Bluegrass, r'gh	209,600	149,000	410,900	435,200
Bluegrass, wood	2,200	400	3,700	1,500
Clover, subter'n	100	100	1,000	400
Clover, suckling	18,100	5,300	49,700	15,600
Dogtail, crested	.....	.....	100	15,500
Fescue, Chew.	77,300	64,900	530,400	589,700
Fescue, other	38,800	13,000	139,800	69,900
Grass, Bahia	2,500	.....	15,400	.....
Grass, carpet	100	.....	12,400	200
Grass, Dallis	12,600	4,400	107,000	69,000
Grass, Guinea	.....	1,100	23,500	1,100
Grass, molasses	.....	9,900	1,700	13,200
Grass, rescue	.....	.....	47,900	1,100
Grass, Rhodes	14,800	2,400	46,700	22,700
Grass, velvet	.....	600	20,100	1,400
Medick, black	8,200	5,300	52,500	38,100
Mixtures, grass	.....	.....	.....	4,200
Sweetclover	1,706,200	1,778,100	6,440,500	5,481,800
Vetch, purple	.....	.....	.....	500
Wheatgrass, crested	400	26,300	185,000	50,600
Wheatgrass, slender	.....	5,500	13,100	8,000

Iowa Corn Suffering from Dry Rot

Severe infection of much of Iowa's large 1938 crop of corn with *Basisporium dry rot*, or "cob rot" is reported by Dr. C. S. Reddy, Iowa State College plant pathologist, at Ames.

While the disease has no effect on the keeping quality of the corn, it jeopardizes sprouting of seed from susceptible or infected ears. A "slow" spring increases the hazard because it increases the period between the time seeds are planted and the time they germinate. Once the kernels sprout they are relatively safe.

Mercury dust will control most of the infection.

New Seed Trade Marks

"IDAHYBRID" is trade mark No. 407,425, filed by Crookham Co., Caldwell, Ida., for corn seed.

"MERRIWINKLE" is trade mark No. 405,983, filed by W. Atlee Burpee Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for garden seeds.

"HOOSIER-CROST" is trade mark No. 408,098, filed by Edward J. Funk & Sons, Kentland, Ind., for hybrid seed corn.

"DRUID HILL PARK" is trade mark No. 410,571, filed by Benjamin Solomon Goldberg, doing business as Cover Lawn Seed Co., Baltimore, Md., for lawn and field grass seeds.

"RAINY BASIN" over a representation of a map of the Rainy River basin, inclosed in a circular design, is trade mark No. 403,611, filed by Newday Seeds, Inc., Fargo, N. D., for farm and garden seeds.

"REASON SEEDS, a Safe Guide to Better Crops," and a representation of a beacon light, is trade mark No. 410,028, filed by Gooding Seed Co., Gooding, Ida., for alfalfa, clover, and grass seeds.

"SOUTHLAND BRAND, Always Adaptable," worked into a design inclosing a representation of blooming plants, is trade mark No. 410,792, filed by Knoxville Seed Co., Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., for flower, field, and garden seed.

State Seed License Requirements

The American Seed Trade Ass'n corrects and restates the license requirements of seven states for selling agricultural or vegetable seeds, as follows:

Mississippi—Annual fee \$1.00, also 25c annually for each agent, dealer, or representative of a seedsman, doing business in Mississippi (in agricultural or vegetable seeds).

North Carolina—Annual fee \$25.00 if a wholesaler or a wholesaler and retailer, and \$10.00 if only a retailer. Each branch of any wholesaler or retailer shall be required to pay the retail license tax (in sale of agricultural, vegetable and flower seeds).

Ohio—Agricultural seeds and/or vegetable seeds. \$5.00 annual fee—sale of lots of 10 lbs. or over; \$2.50 annual fee—sale of lots not over 10 lbs.; 25c annual fee—sale of lots not over 8 oz., excepting packets and cartons in commission boxes; 25c inspection tax stamp fee for each separate commission box.

South Carolina—\$25.00 annual license by all seedsmen or others doing a regular commercial seed business; \$10.00 annual license by proprietors of seed farms; \$2.50 annual license by all retail dealers in mercantile establishments selling agricultural seeds; \$1.00 annual

license by individuals who sell seed to others when their business amounts to at least \$500.00 per annum in gross receipts.

Vermont—\$5.00 annual registration fee for each brand of agricultural seed or mixture of same.

Washington—\$10.00 annual fee for each place of business selling agricultural or vegetable seeds.

West Virginia—\$5.00 annual fee for registration of each kind or variety of agricultural or vegetable seed.

Corporate income, foreign trade and agricultural income have all been more stable in Britain than in the United States in the period 1929-1938. The British Government has reported a surplus in every year except 1933, while our own Federal Government has not balanced its budget since 1930.

REED CANARY (PHALARIS) SEED

Recleaned country lots at first hand prices. Grown here on old hardy Minn. fields. Yields 4-10 tons per A. on worthless wet, boggy and muskeg land. Samples and prices on request.

DAVIS SEED CO., St. Peter, Minn.

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St. Louis, Missouri

Buy Seed on Cleaned Basis

By ELMER J. DE BROUX, mgr. Valders Elevator Co., Valders, Wis., before Wisconsin Seed Dealers at Milwaukee.

About the same problems confront the buyer of seed, as are encountered in the buying of grain and other produce by the country station.

The farmers' general ownership of passenger cars permits wider ranging of and greatly extended shopping areas than was possible in the horse and wagon days. Traveling about in his car has sharpened his trading wits, to the extent he has become a better salesman and trader than the average country elevator operator. In his travel to sell seed he is frequently able to persuade the country buyer to disregard the established grades, by matching one competitor against the other, creating the impression, on an off grade lot, a buying competitor offered to buy the commodity at full price.

Many of us are too eager to accept sales talks which jeopardize our normal handling margins, to later learn the terminal markets are not impressed in the same manner. To properly meet this we could, to very good advantage, spend the necessary time and thought to convincingly meet well prepared sales talks and also become better acquainted with our competitor through whom we could verify some of the practices he is alleged to be employing. It will be found in a majority of instances, he has the same ambitions as ours and is interested in profitable operation.

Having been born in the grain business, I have seen many changes in the last thirty years. My uncle, with whom I lived, was an elevator operator at Green Bay; his business was just grain, seed, flour and a stock of bran. He enjoyed a fine business selling oats to the ice men, breweries and stores for their delivery horses, business we have now lost. These changes have made it necessary to increase our commodities, where we are about placed in the metropolitan drug store class with about as many items as Walgreen.

There is, however, a vast difference between our and their handling margins. Their efficient buyers wouldn't last long if they did as we are doing; permit some supplier to sell them commodities for more than the usual standard price. On the contrary, they buy for less than their independent competitor.

The large grocery chains earn their profits thru efficient buying. They get cash when they sell. We buy for cash as they do, but extend credit to make it easier for us to get rid of some of our narrow margins more rapidly.

Buying Seed in the Dirt: Personally I feel that the common practice of buying seed as it comes from the machine, or in the dirt, is very dangerous. In Wisconsin it is the only way farmers are willing to sell seed. How slipshod the practice of buying the hit and miss way is, compared to the efficient methods before mentioned in other business. No wonder some country seed buyers have made very little profit from their seed buying operations.

The producer, when ready to canvass the country buyers to sell his lot, seldom gets a poor sample. In many cases, the sample is better than the seed it represents, either in the quality or the amount of dirt or tare in the lot. A producer can be honest and still bring us a better sample, as they do not own a sample trier, if he takes a sample from all bags it could only be from the top of the bag. At least ninety samples out of a hundred of the larger lots sampled by the producer are taken from two to five bags of the lot, and sometimes from two to five of the best bags.

Buying by sample in the dirt has put me on the spot many times, and you country buyers must have had the same experience. If the producer is a good customer of yours, the common practice is to pay full price and write off your loss rather than lose the business

he does with you the year round. If he is not a good customer and you mention the fact that the sample does not represent the lot of seed, in many cases it starts an argument. The buyer is branded as crooked or loses his reputation as a good buyer. Most of the enemies I have made among farmers have been over seed deals.

Country driving or huller chasing is not a commendable practice to follow, for profitable operation. The grower has two strikes on the buyer the moment he enters his yard, and ordinarily few sleepers or Santa Clauses can be found. The seed owner immediately becomes suspicious of a market advance, and he reasons the buyer is not spending his time and effort to be charitable to the grower. He usually succeeds in getting a bid to use against several other buyers, whom he drives to contact the same day, and quite frequently remembers the price bid at about a dollar higher when he talks to the other fellow. The local buying market, in a few days, is advanced only to find we are buying at no margin or even a loss.

Multifarious Duties of Country Buyer: Seed buying at country stations is just one of its lines. The average elevator manager or proprietor has had many duties added on him in the last twenty-five years. He must know what's needed by all the farm animals and poultry to insure the feed buyer a profit, always have an unlimited supply of cash available to buy on any kind of a market any quantity of product offered, and to know the one highest market in America where he can sell what he buys, at prices to net a reasonable handling margin. He also must be an expert to diagnose and inform the grower of future market trends, and when the peak of the market on each commodity has been reached, so the producer can sell at the highest price, and to purchase all his retail commodities on a price basis to undersell all competitors. In short, Mr. Seed Buyer at country stations should, in a broad sense, be mentally equipped to be a first class salesman. A good buyer should know all the laws affecting his business, especially the last six years and be a credit manager, cleaning machine operator, maintenance man, tax, crop, market and feeding expert, and in addition, have a sufficient knowledge about seed to distinguish the hundred or more of weed seed and know the noxious seed laws of the forty-eight states.

Uncertainty Demands Wider Margins—

Where is there a comparable line of business or one which has no control over the volume of its purchases regardless of the quantity of any commodity on hand and condition of the market? A country station upon opening its doors in the morning has little or no knowledge of what or when the farmer wants to sell. Take chances on the market, hoping to at least get handling charges on commodities bought that day. Why gentlemen, should a business of this nature do business on such meager margins?

Advantage of Buying Seed on Cleaned Basis—

If the method of buying seed is changed in Wisconsin, as it has been in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, I do not believe the producer would be the loser. If he sold on a cleaned basis he would discover how much dirt and weeds the seed contain and he would demand a better threshing job. He would soon get out of the habit of sowing his own acres with seed as it comes from the thresher, thereby keeping his land much more free of weeds which have cost the farmer much more than he would lose from the changed method of buying. Weather in our wonderful State of Wisconsin has caused our Wisconsin brands to be extra hardy. I believe thru buying on a cleaned basis it would be an education to the producer which would raise the quality of Wisconsin seed to the extent that thousands of dollars would be paid him for the extra quality, a much larger sum than he is even now able to realize from canvassing the buyers, thereby get the last cent out of his seed.

But all of our aches and pains will not be over, even if this more efficient method of buying is used. We will have to quickly recognize what sieves to use to get best results from each lot we buy. We will still have to be careful we buy seed that can be cleaned free of noxious weeds or at least that wholesale houses have machinery to bring seed to comply with state and federal seed laws.

While on the subject of state laws, we have a law which prohibits the sale of seed to the planter unless it is tested. The weed tax our Wisconsin farmers are paying today is largely due to very low quality seed being sold among themselves. Lots that even we country buyers will not buy. I know that the Department of Agriculture has been doing a very fine job enforcing this law, as far as funds would permit,



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but the largest and most evil field has been overlooked, as it is the general belief among farmers that they can sell to another farmer to be used for seeding without danger from our present law. To raise the quality of Wisconsin seed and overcome our vast weed tax I am in favor of licensing legitimate seed dealers with a stiff license tax to furnish the Dept. of Agriculture with necessary funds for proper enforcement.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—While declaring the State Unfair Trades Practice Act of 1937 as constitutional, the Wyoming Supreme Court commented that the statute was "indefinite" in many respects.

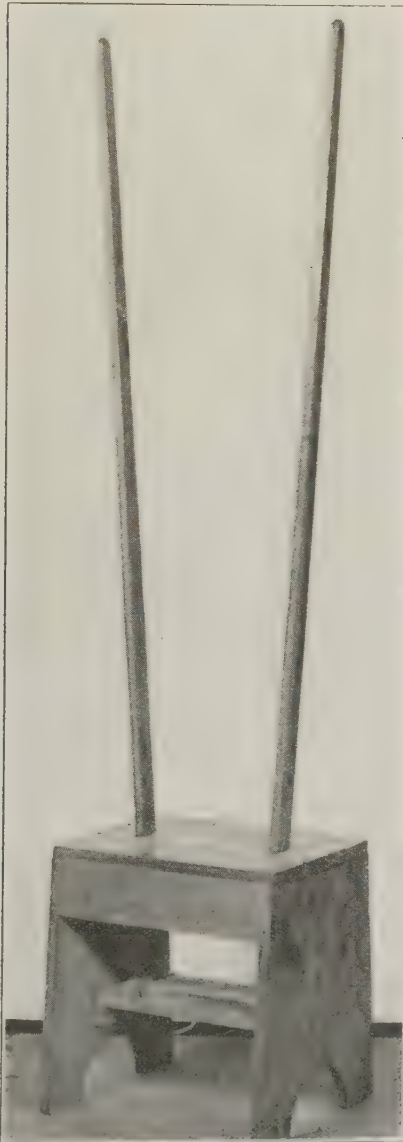
Handy Bag Turner

A simple bag turner is proving a great time saver among western elevators that handle seeds and that do a feed grinding and mixing business where bags are used repeatedly in local trade.

The bag turner consists of two polished oak turning horns, mounted on a heavy plywood base that holds its shape and holds the horns in alignment.

In operation a bag is started inside out over the tops of the horns. A quick zip downward then turns the bag completely inside out over the horns, and holds it in a convenient position for brushing.

This time-saver and contribution to feed and seed plant efficiency is manufactured by the Clute Elevator Co.



An Efficient Bag Turner

Seed Experiments

CHEMICAL injury may result when seed wheat is treated with Ceresan, then stored improperly. If careless storage and handling of the seed results in severe cracking of the seed coats of treated seed, the chemicals have a chance to damage germination, according to experiments at the New York Experiment Station, recorded by the Association of Official Seed Analysis of North America.

* * *

A CLOSE approximation of the purity of bluegrass seed can be made by a modified procedure in handling the sample involving a uniform speed motor and fan, and a vertical air blast separator of the Holland type, according to tests reported by R. H. Porter of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. The air blast, maintained at a constant pressure, separates the unattached infertile florets or spikelets from the fertile florets capable of sprouting into plants. The only hand work left is removal of pieces of stem, grit, stones, weeds, and other crop seeds from the heavy portion of the sample.

Response to this method of handling remained approximately constant for samples of seed testing from 16 to 27 lbs. per bushel, indicating that weight per bushel is controlled more by the amount of empty florets present than by immature or lightweight seed. However, seed weighing only 10 lbs. per bushel required a stronger air blast to remove the empty florets than did heavier seed.

* * *

IN GERMINATION tests with bluegrass seed, R. H. Porter at the Iowa Experiment Station, found that sterile sand, saturated with distilled water in Petri dishes is slightly superior as a substratum to filter paper moistened with distilled water, or with 0.2% KNO₃ solution. Mean germination at the end of 15 days on sand about equaled that on filter papers at the end of 28 days. In limited tests, copper trays equipped with wicks to maintain constant moisture, were equal to sand for germination tests.

* * *

MINERAL fertilizers made marked improvements in pastures in New Jersey, according to experiments by H. B. Sprague. Using a control area which he rated at 100%, he found that liming alone raised the yield of clippings to 110.3, lime and superphosphate to 149.4, and lime, superphosphate, and potassium chloride to 179.4%.

Application was at the rate per acre of 1/3 ton hydrated lime, 600 lbs. superphosphate, and 100 lbs. potassium chloride applied in the early spring of 1929.

"Using prices as of March, 1936," says the author, "the cost of these materials was \$9.37, in contrast to the value of the extra feed produced by the complete treatment for the 3-year period, which would total \$81.90 when purchased as concentrate feeds."

Calendars Received

The Santa Fe Railroad's calendar reproduces in colors Cassidy's painting "Navajo Indians on Way to Laguna."

Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis, provides a clever stand for its 1939 desk calendar. This stand, finished in bronze, and bearing the company's trade mark, provides a place to put letters that require attention on given dates.

International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., decorates its 1939 wall calendar with a colorful lithograph, "Springtime in the Alps" by C. Arnegger, a bright painting of a stone and log cabin, blooming flowers, a blue lake, and towering mountain peaks.

General Electric Co. illustrates its big wall calendar for 1939 with attractive paintings of modern industry as it is related to power, light, transportation, and the making of electricity. A brief descriptive line is worked into the framing for each of the 12 lithographs.

John E. Brennan & Co., Chicago, includes soybeans with grain in the commission merchant advertising on their 1939 calendar. The calendar is of the same size and design used for this company's wall calendars in the past, done with heavy black and red numerals and printing.

Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, says, "Merry Christmas" with a picture of Santa Claus on the December sheet of its big wall calendar, cut and striped at the outside edges to imitate a bag of Wayne feeds. Pictures on the other 12 monthly sheets follow poultry, hog and dairy feeds right thru the year.

Henry Simon, Ltd., Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Eng., is sending friends in the trade its customary attractive daily calendar for desk or wall, filled with its best wishes for the new year, and offering a thought from the well of good literature on each daily sheet to lend encouragement or good cheer.

Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co., Winnipeg, Can., has distributed an unusual calendar for 1939, in the form of a desk pad, fitted with blotters. Imprinted on one blotter are monthly calendars for the first six months of the year; on the other, the remaining six months. Under each monthly calendar is a fire insurance message.

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y., is accommodating its friends with another of its attractive wall calendars that show the current, the preceding and the succeeding months all in the same large size, and distinguished from each other by the size and face of type used. This calendar is in colors, with photographic illustrations at the top of each sheet of Morse Chain Co. products.

International Harvester Co.'s motor truck division is distributing an excellently finished wall calendar of medium size which is made attractive by its simplicity, and efficiency. The current month, the preceding month, and the succeeding month appear on each monthly sheet, the current month with blue figures against a white background, the others just the opposite.

Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., decorates its 1939 wall calendar with another beautiful painting by Charles Robert Patterson. This time it is the three-masted ship "Challenger," which sailed the seas from 1877 to 1905, and came to an untimely end when fire in a cargo of fish fertilizer forced Captain A. C. Peterson to scuttle it on the Japanese coast. The artist attempts an unusual angle in painting the ship, requiring expert knowledge of every line.

The Tax of 19 1/2 per cent on coal merchants refusing to go under the yoke of the Guffey Coal Act is being resisted in the courts by a trucker, in *Cooke v. Yoke*, being heard by the federal court at Elkins, W. Va.

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by
F. B. Morrison

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Syracuse, N. Y.—The annual convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will be held in the Onondaga Hotel, Feb. 17 and 18.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n held its January meeting at the Curtis Hotel on the 10th, opening with a dinner at 6:30 p.m.

Los Angeles, Cal.—This year's survey of the lamb feeding situation in California shows a 10 per cent increase over last year and reveals about 163,000 lambs now on feed.—W. H. B.

Buffalo, N. Y.—More than \$75,000 worth of contracts for livestock feed for use at state institutions maintaining herds and stables have been awarded to Buffalo district firms by Charles Bennett Smith, state superintendent of standards and purchases.—G. E. T.

Reno, Nev.—A new hay inspection service, carried on by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, is designed to stimulate the production of high-grade hay and to improve hay marketing and feeding practices.—W. H. B.

The American Animal Hospital Ass'n has set up a testing buro for dog foods. The testing service will be available to all dog food manufacturers. Few states exercise legal supervision over dog food quality, and the A. A. H. A. "Seal of Approval" is expected to protect consumers and well intentioned manufacturers alike.

San Francisco, Cal.—A new idea in the handling of livestock feeds for exhibitors will be put into effect during the series of livestock shows on Treasure Island, beginning with the Beef Cattle Classic on Feb. 18, the day on which the Golden Gate International Exposition will be opened. The Division of Livestock has entered into a contract with Albers Bros. Milling Co. to provide all feed needs, including bedding, at wholesale prices.—W. H. B.

Feed Company Accused of Misleading Advertising

Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp., Chicago, and Feeders Supply & Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., have entered into stipulations with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue misleading representations in the sale of poultry feeds.

The Chicago corporation, selling Kraco, a desiccated milk whey, agrees to cease advertising that its use will increase hatchability unless the claim is specifically limited to cases of Vitamin G deficiency. The respondent company admits that while Vitamin G is necessary in obtaining high hatchability, and that while Kraco contains substantial amounts of such vitamin, there are other factors materially affecting the hatchability of eggs which Kraco would influence only slightly if at all.

The respondent agrees also to cease claiming that Kraco or its lactose content maintains intestinal health or furnishes a means of disease control or supports the health of the flock, without clear limitation to specific results, justified by competent scientific evidence.

The Kansas City corporation agrees to cease representing its Equity Laying Mash as capable of increasing egg production, producing better quality eggs and stronger shells, and as improving the hatchability of eggs, insuring stronger, more vigorous chicks, and as containing the right amount of Vitamin E to fortify chicks against the ravages of range paralysis.

Authorities on Northwest Retail Feed Program

Well informed feed authorities are scheduled to appear on the program for the annual convention of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, which will be held in the Saulbaugh Hotel, Mankato, Minn., Jan. 16-17.

OTTO F. BAST, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will discuss national legislation in prospect that will affect the grain and feed industry.

MISS CATHARINE TINTY, Minneapolis, administrator of the Wage-Hour Act in Minnesota, will discuss the Act and hear the opinions of dealers on how it works. The discussion holds double interest since wage-hour legislation to cover intra-state business is expected to be introduced in the present Minnesota legislature.

DR. T. W. GULLICKSON, nutritional expert, University of Minnesota experiment station, will conduct a school asking the dealers for answers to 20 animal nutrition questions, and grading the answers.

LLOYD S. LARSON, former advertising manager for the Hubbard Milling Co., will discuss dealer advertising and merchandising, and manufacturers' aids that promote trade.

Up for discussion will be the proposed bill for regulation of itinerant trucker merchants, which is expected to have been introduced by the time the convention opens. Mechanical problems will be covered in an open forum for "dealer experiences."

Officers of the ass'n extend an earnest invitation to attend to all feed and allied tradesmen.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for March futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 1.....	13.50	16.00	12.50	14.00
Oct. 29.....	13.50	14.50	13.25	15.50
Nov. 12.....	15.00	15.50	14.25	16.25
Nov. 19.....	15.50	15.50	14.00	16.25
Nov. 26.....	15.00	15.50	14.00	16.20
Dec. 3.....	15.50	15.50	14.00	16.60
Dec. 10.....	16.00	17.00	15.00	17.00
Dec. 17.....	16.75	17.50	14.90	17.40
Dec. 24.....	16.50	17.25	14.90	17.40
Dec. 31.....	17.50	18.25	15.35	17.50
Jan. 7.....	19.00	18.50	15.70	18.00

	St. Louis*		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Oct. 1.....	15.80	16.60	76	27.00
Oct. 29.....	16.50	17.40	71	22.50
Nov. 12.....	17.40	18.20	74½	23.20
Nov. 19.....	17.00	18.10	73½	23.50
Nov. 26.....	17.50	18.25	75½	25.20
Dec. 3.....	17.25	18.50	77½	25.00
Dec. 10.....	18.30	19.25	82	26.00
Dec. 17.....	18.00	19.35	81	26.70
Dec. 24.....	18.15	19.25	81	26.50
Dec. 31.....	18.50	19.60	82¾	26.70
Jan. 7.....	19.00	20.00	84½	26.70

	Ft. Worth		Memphis		Kansas City	
	Cottonseed	Meal	Alfalfa	Corn	Alfalfa	Corn
Oct. 1.....	24.00	21.50	18.75	50		
Oct. 29.....	27.00	20.25	18.50	45½		
Nov. 12.....	27.00	22.00	19.00	49		
Nov. 19.....	27.00	22.00	19.00	47		
Nov. 26.....	27.00	22.25	19.00	49½		
Dec. 3.....	27.00	22.35	19.00	49		
Dec. 10.....	27.00	22.50	19.00	53½		
Dec. 17.....	27.00	23.25	19.00	51½		
Dec. 24.....	27.00	23.00	19.00	52½		
Dec. 31.....	27.00	23.00	19.00	53		
Jan. 7.....	27.00	23.00	19.50	53¾		

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

Feed Law Revisions Proposed in Oregon

Minor revisions in the Oregon Feed Law to include registration of ground hays and straws, and clarify the provisions of the law, have been drafted by the feed laws revision committee of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n for presentation to the Oregon legislature.

Efforts of the dog food industry to have dog foods included in the present law, met with little favor in the committee, which feared a dog food amendment might prove controversial in legislative circles.

Feed Sales Down in 1937

Returns from 1,205 hay, grain and feed stores throughout the country that did an aggregate of \$78,516,000 worth of business in 1937, report to the Bureau of the Census that their sales decreased 21.6% during the first half of 1938, compared with the same period in 1937. The loss during the first quarter was 20.6%, during the second quarter, 22.4%. Compared with 1935, the last year covered by a regular business census, 1937 sales represented an increase of 24.1%.

Reporting in this survey were 343 chain stores, and 862 independent stores. In the 1935 Census, reports were received from 1,006 chain stores, and 10,126 independents.

Start Supplements at High Level

Calves fatten best commercially by starting the feeding of protein concentrates at a relatively high level, according to P. Gerlaugh, of the Ohio Experiment Station.

Summarizing the results of three trials, he shows that 0.8 lbs. per head daily of a mixed supplement containing 45 per cent protein was insufficient to produce satisfactory gains or finish; that 1.6 lbs. per head daily was safe and satisfactory, but that 2.4 lbs. per head daily would produce fatter calves at the end of a six month feeding period than would the 1.6 lb. level, although usually at slightly higher cost.

Starting the concentrate feeding at a high level and gradually reducing it, he considered a doubtful procedure. Starting at a low level and gradually increasing it, he considered a fine procedure for show stock. But for commercial feeding he recommended starting the supplement and carrying it at a high level through the feeding period.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Anadarko, Okla., pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 for shipping a quantity of cottonseed cake and screenings from Oklahoma into Kansas about Oct. 6, 1937, which was alleged to be misbranded because it contained less protein and more fibre than the 43% and 12%, respectively, declared on the label.

Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Okla., pleaded guilty and was fined \$20 and costs for shipping wheat gray shorts and screenings from Oklahoma into Texas about Sept. 17, 1937, that prosecutors alleged were adulterated with wheat brown shorts and screenings, and contained over 7% crude fibre instead of the maximum of 6% declared on the label.

Northern Oats Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was alleged to have shipped about Apr. 12, 1937, from Minnesota into Wisconsin, a quantity of dairy ration labeled "16% Dairy Ration Manufactured by Lapp Laboratories, Minneapolis, Minn.," which was found to contain not more than 12.88% protein, 2.27% fat, and at least 22.97% fiber, though its label called for 16% protein, 3% fat, and only 12% fiber. A plea of guilty was entered, and a fine of \$25 imposed.

J. T. Gibbons, Inc., New Orleans, La., was alleged to have shipped 550 sacks of ground ear corn from New Orleans to Tampa, Fla., about Feb. 5 and 12, 1938, which

turned out to be a mixture of ground corn, corn bran, rice hulls and rice bran, ground and shredded bagasse (sugar cane), a small amount of ground corn cob, and calcium carbonate, which had been substituted in whole or in part for the ground ear corn it purported to be. No claimant appeared and the court ordered the product destroyed.

New Feed Trade Marks

"MINTRATE" is trade mark No. 408,030, filed by Moorman Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., for poultry feed.

"SUNSET GOLD" is trade mark No. 382,615, filed by Piggly Wiggly Corp. for dairy and poultry feeds.

"SOY-COT PELLETS" is trade mark No. 407,652, filed by Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill., for livestock feeds.

"GREENMELK" is trade mark No. 403,113, filed by the American Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., for poultry and livestock feed.

"CALF BUILDER" is trade mark No. 411,450, filed by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., for stock food, particularly cattle feed.

"SPRING RANGE" is trade mark No. 410,086, filed by the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill., for cereal grass used as a food for animals.

"PIG BUILDER" is trade mark No. 411,451, filed by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., for stock food, particularly for pig and hog feeds.

"PRODULAC" is trade mark No. 404,617, filed by National Distillers Products Corp., New York, N. Y., for poultry and stock feed having an all-grain base.

"CHAMPION CATA-LENE" is trade mark No. 387,432, filed by the Champion Milling & Grain Co., Clinton, Ia., for a cultured feeding concentrate for livestock and poultry.

"HEXITE" is trade mark No. 397,538, filed by the Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich., for live stock feed, poultry feed, rabbit feed, and food for foxes and other carnivorous animals.

"CENTRAL STAR" on a colored background representing a star, is trade mark No. 410,947, filed by Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., for soybean oil meal and soybean flakes used in preparing stock and poultry feeds.

"VITAL-ADE BALANCER," worked into a design incorporating the popular conception of an early form of balance scales, is trade mark No. 407,299, filed by Bundy Bros. Mill-

ing Co., Medora, Ind., for a supplement for feeding live stock and poultry.

"GRAINO" and "Graino Feed Mills, Greensboro, N. C.," are included in a vertical, rectangular design consisting of representations of eggs, chicks, and heads of roosters and hens, in trade mark No. 409,628, filed by the company named, for poultry feeds.

"AMERIKORN" is trade mark No. 407,580, filed by Charles A. Krause Milling Co., Greenfield, Wis., for human and animal food products, composed wholly and mainly of grains and seeds or mixtures thereof, namely, corn flour, corn meal, corn grits, hominy flakes, and dairy feed.

"GLIDSOY" is trade mark No. 406,641, filed by the Glidden Co., Cleveland, O., for coarse, ground, low fiber, edible soybean meal product used as a breakfast food and as an ingredient in feeds for dogs, cattle, hogs, poultry and other farm and domestic and carnivorous animals.

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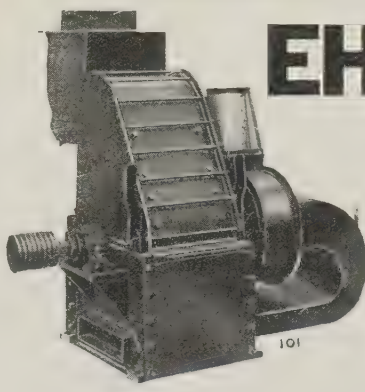
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Portland, Ore.—J. L. Russell of the Oregon Baby Chick Ass'n, was elected president of the Oregon Poultry Council at a meeting last month. On the Council's executive committee is Dan P. Hogan, a feed man.

Inbreeding and crossing—the two genetical practices which produced the miracle of hybrid corn—will within the next 5 or 10 years virtually "revolutionize the poultry industry" is the prediction of Dr. N. F. Waters, Iowa State College research poultryman, who has been appointed to the staff of the regional poultry laboratory at East Lansing, Mich.

Manhattan, Kan.—Some 21,000 boys and girls of 4-H clubs in Kansas will string 1,306,368 berries of hard winter wheat from Thomas County into 1,000 strands, 16 feet long, to be used in decorating the Kansas Educational Exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, O., next August. Each club in the state will be represented by a strand, to the end of which will be attached a sunflower bearing the name of the club.

Cottonseed Meal in Chick Starting Ration

Cottonseed meal may be used to replace part of the meat scrap in a chick starting ration, according to experiments reported by R. C. Ringrose and C. L. Morgan of the South Carolina Experiment Station in *Poultry Science*.

As a control ration they used a mixture of yellow corn meal, wheat middlings, meat scrap, dried whey, alfalfa meal, cod-liver oil, and salt in two experiments. In one experiment the meat scrap in this ration was replaced one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths with prime quality cottonseed meal, and the experimental chicks on each of these rations grew just as well up to 8 weeks of age as the chicks on the control ration.

In the second experiment 5% alfalfa meal was used as a source of riboflavin in a mixture containing equal parts of protein from meat scrap and cottonseed meal, and it gave growth equal to similar mixtures containing in addition 2, 4, 6 and 8% dried whey as an additional source of riboflavin. Growth on the basal ration, without alfalfa meal or dried whey, indicated that meat scrap is relatively potent in riboflavin.

Poultry Feeding Experiments

FEEDING a yeast-fermented mash to White Leghorn layers significantly stimulated the appetite, and increased feed consumption and egg production in experiments reported by Roy S. Dearstyne and C. O. Bollinger, of the North Carolina Experiment Station. Adding 1% live yeast to a wet mash gave a similar, though less distinct advantage.

* * *

WHEN 1 cc., or 2 cc. doses of cold-pressed wheat germ oil were injected into the breasts of paralyzed birds, there was a quick recovery from the paralysis, the blood picture tended to return to normal and in many instances the paleness of the wattles and the drooping of the wings was dispelled, in experiments reported by W. J. Butler and D. M. Warren in the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medicine Ass'n*.

* * *

THE HIGH PROTEIN level required to produce rapid growth in broilers was obtained without risk of over-feeding minerals by displacing part of the meat and bone meal with soybeans, in experiments reported by R. E. Roberts and C. W. Carrick of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. An efficient ration they recommended consists of 10% meat and bone meal, 10% soybean meal, and 5% dried skim milk, which has a crude protein level in a broiler's diet of 19.9%, calcium 1.3%, and phosphorus 1.1%.

Protein Level Controls Broiler Weights

Feeding November-hatched, cross-bred Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red chicks to 11 weeks of age, A. E. Tomhave, of the Delaware Experiment Station, found that the average weight of broilers to the end of the feeding period was in direct relationship to the level of protein in the ration.

The lowest average weight was produced on a 16% protein ration, with slight differences on the 18, 20 and 22% protein rations. The feed required to produce 1 lb. of gain for the period at the respective protein levels was 3.78, 3.63, 3.6, and 3.69 lbs. As the broilers increased in age and weight, the efficiency of the feed in producing a unit of gain decreased.

The highest cash returns over cost of production, and the lowest cost per pound of broiler came from feeding an 18% protein ration for 14 weeks.

Vitamin B Requirements of Chicks Measured

Chick growth requirements of vitamin B₁ are highly consistent, according to tests by Aaron Arnold and C. A. Elvehjem, who used a modified low vitamin B₁ ration, supplemented with crystalline synthetic vitamin B₁.

Most of the ingredients in the ration were autoclaved, or cooked under pressure to destroy any vitamin B₁ which might be present. It consisted of 57 parts autoclaved ground yellow corn, 25 parts autoclaved pure flour middlings, 12 parts autoclaved crude domestic acid-precipitated casein, 2 parts vacuum-desiccated whole liver, 1 part iodized salt containing 0.02% KI, 1 part precipitated CaCO₃, 1 part Ca₃(PO₄)₂, and 1 part cod liver oil.

From 20 to 25 international units of vitamin B₁, supplied by the international standard acid clay adsorbate, protected chicks on this ration from polyneuritis. Assays on samples of crystalline synthetic vitamin B₁ show that chicks are protected when fed 60 mg. of vitamin B₁ hydrochloride per 100 grams of this modified ration.

Long Time Poultry Trend

Estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics covering the long-time trend of consumption and sale of poultry, contend that 243,217,000 chickens were eaten by U. S. farm families in 1927, compared with 232,550,000 in 1937, 10 years later.

The number of chickens sold from farms in 1927 is placed at 436,442,000 for all states, compared with 428,759,000 in 1936, and only 384,323,000 in 1937.

Total U. S. production of birds in 1927, according to Jan. 1 estimated inventories on farms, is placed at 693,657,000 head, compared with 703,067,000 in 1936, and 583,867,000 in 1937. In the number of birds produced on farms, Iowa is a consistent leader among the states, accounting for 45,722,000 birds in 1936, 39,657,000 birds in 1937.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics classifies as a farm, any tract of land containing 3 or more acres, or producing \$250 or more in

Hay Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1937, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	10	55	.....	.....
Boston	253	737	.....	.....
Chicago	9,910	14,233	40,552	55,311
Ft. Worth	33	209	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,412	4,488	240	804
Minneapolis	432	350	192	.....
St. Louis	132	324	216	240

agricultural products in the year enumerated. Commercial flocks are presumed to be included in the census figures. It is estimated that non-farm, commercial flocks, account for 10% as many birds as farm flocks, and for a comparable share of the production of poultry products.

Don't think we will have any good times until the government ceases trying to throttle business, regiment the farmers and run the whole earth, but this too will pass. My judgment is the next session of Congress will set the brakes and these happy spenders in Washington will not have such a free hand. —Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

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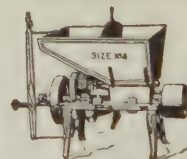
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"Factor U"

Until a chemical name based on structure can be assigned, E. L. R. Stokstad and P. D. V. Manning suggest in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry* that the term "Factor U" be used to designate a newly discovered dietary growth factor required by chicks that is not identical with vitamins A, D, K, thiamine, riboflavin, filtrate factor, vitamin B₁₂, the anti-encephalomalacia, or any other known factor.

The factor to which they refer occurs in large amounts in alfalfa, middlings, wheat, bran, and yeast, and to a lesser extent in corn, and in very small amounts in polished rice.

This factor in yeast is not destroyed by cooking under pressure, but the same treatment does destroy it in alfalfa.

Feeds Seldom Kill Animals

Tho often accused, feedstuffs seldom cause the death of domestic animals or poultry, according to an address by Dr. H. R. Kraybill of Purdue University, before the Indiana State Poultry Ass'n, in which he said:

"In Indiana there are sent into our laboratories continuously samples of feeding stuffs suspected of being responsible for the death of animals. We make a careful examination of them microscopically to see whether we can identify any inferior ingredients, any ingredients that might be moldy or any toxic constituents. In addition, we frequently carry out feeding tests with laboratory animals, either rats or chickens.

"I have summarized the results of examination of 689 samples that have been submitted during the last ten years. Only four of these showed the presence of harmful ingredients. In one of these four cases powdered arsenate of lead was accidentally spilled into the feed. In another case, through accident in mixing, 37 per cent of salt was present. In some instances animals that have died were submitted with the samples of feed. These animals were autopsied by the Department of Veterinary Science and in practically every case disease was found to be present which would account for the death of the animals.

"Mr. Leas, who has charge of the feed inspection work in Ohio, writes me as follows: 'Every year we have around 150 such cases. They write that they are sending the feed that has killed their chickens and want to know whether or not the feed has been responsible. Our chemist gives them the microscopical examination, analyses of protein, fat, fiber, etc., and then we feed them to guinea pigs and obtain the starting weight and final weight of the guinea pigs.' He further states that 'In only one case out of over 1,000 samples received have we found any poisonous effect of the feed.'

"Mr. Geagley, who is in charge of feed inspection in Michigan, writes 'We have had lots of these purported feed poisoning cases but have been unable to obtain definite evidence to show that the feeding stuff was actually responsible for poisoning.'

"We believe that the chances are very, very slight that feeding stuffs can be justly blamed for the poisoning of farm animals."

Feedstuffs Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1937, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
*Baltimore	4,309	4,592	.....	.....
*Boston	914	766	.....	.....
*Chicago	2,450	2,502	79	167
Kan. City	5,550	4,925	20,975	24,525
*Milwaukee	180	585	6,220	3,840
*Minneapolis	1,699	2,118	23,622	26,794
*Peoria	11,120	9,980	16,100	14,195
*Millfeed.				

Uniform Feed Registration Blanks

Uniform blanks for registering feeds with the various states, strongly supported by the membership of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, received the approval of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials at its last annual convention, with only minor changes.

Both ass'ns are endeavoring to win all states to use of the uniform blank within the next year, tho not more than one or two states that have not yet printed new registration blanks are expected to use the form for 1939 registrations.

Menhaden Fish Oil Contains Vitamin D

Good quality commercial menhaden fish oil, as $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1% of the ration, supplied sufficient vitamin D for normal growth and skeletal development of chicks in a series of four experiments by J. O. Halverson, F. H. Smith, F. W. Sherwood, and R. S. Dearstyne, at the North Carolina Experiment Station. Three of the experiments were with small lots of chicks in thermostatically controlled starting batteries. The fourth was with a larger number in a compartment brooder house.

The effect of the vitamin D in the menhaden fish oil was measured in terms of weekly and total gains in weight, the extent of bone calcification, and the total ash and calcium content of representative bones.

Yellow corn, constituting 30% of the ration, was the chief source of vitamin A, and proved sufficient to support normal growth.

The experimenters found that $\frac{1}{4}$ % of menhaden fish oil supplied insufficient vitamin D, but that a similar volume of cod liver oil produced normal growth and calcification.

Milk High in Riboflavin

Milk products supply from two to five times as much riboflavin as filtrate factor in terms of similarly computed chick units, according to T. H. Jukes and G. A. Richardson, of the California Experiment Station. They consider milk a valuable ingredient in a chick ration as a source of riboflavin, since grains and grain byproducts are usually very poor sources of riboflavin, but do supply moderate amounts of the filtrate factor.

To check the filtrate factor content of milk, they analyzed a series of spray-dried milk products from a batch of milk in November, 1935, and a similar series prepared at the same place in May, 1936. Each series consisted of whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk, rennet whey, hydrochloric acid casein whey, sulphuric acid casein whey, and lactic acid casein whey; and each series was assayed biologically for the filtrate factor with chicks on a basal diet of heated natural foodstuffs.

No measurable differences were found in the filtrate factor present in the November and May series. They found that dried whey of the various types assayed furnished from 3 to 6 units of filtrate factor per gram; dried buttermilk, 3 to 4; dried skim milk, 2 to 3; and dried whole milk, 1 to 2.

Buttermilk proved distinctly richer in riboflavin than skim milk, but inconsistencies in the results left uncertainties about whether there was any appreciable differences in the ribo-

flavin content of the various samples of whey. The authors were unable to explain the irregularities in the assay results on whey. Repeated assays on whole milk, skim milk and buttermilk gave fairly consistent results.

Hudson, Wis.—Suit of the Ph. Orth Co., Milwaukee flour distributor, to recover \$34,403 in processing taxes paid the New Richmond (Wis.) Roller Mills Co., between July, 1933, and January, 1936, was dismissed by Judge George Thompson in the circuit court of St. Croix County on Dec. 7 for failure of the complaint to state a cause of action.

CHICK MANGANESE



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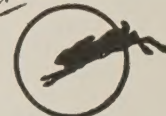
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Zinc Needed in Rations

Whether zinc is needed for animal nutrition, as it is for plants, has been a debatable question in the past, but the mass of evidence accumulated at the Wisconsin Station during the past few years now leaves no room for doubt.

Trials by E. Hove, C. A. Elvehjem and E. B. Hart, conducted with the aid of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, have shown that on a zinc-low ration, the growth of young rats stops at 60 to 70 grams; with added zinc in the same ration, growth continues at the rate of 2.5 to 3.5 grams per day until the animals reach a weight of about 200 grams.

A clue to the manner in which zinc exerts its influence appears in the finding that an unusually large amount of nitrogen is excreted in the feces of animals getting too little of the element. Evidently proteins are poorly utilized under such conditions.

Since the proteolytic enzymes of the pancreas are concerned in the digestion of proteins, this aspect of the matter also was investigated. Trials showed that on a low zinc diet, the proteolytic power of the pancreas was decreased. Thus it appears very likely that zinc is needed to produce proteolytic enzymes.

Previous work at this station has furnished some evidence that the pituitary gland is affected by the amount of zinc in the ration.

1937's Census of Feed Manufacturers

Manufacturers of prepared feeds for animals and poultry reported to the Bureau of the Census a moderate increase in employment and a considerable increase in value of products for 1937 as compared with 1935.

Reports were made by 1,125 factories for 1937, compared with 942 in 1935 and 710 in 1933, these being establishments engaged primarily in manufacturing mixed feeds from milled grain and supplementary ingredients.

The number of wage earners employed on the average (not including salaried officers and employees) was 14,355, compared with 11,606 in 1935, and 8,791 in 1933.

Altho costs increased steadily, so did the value of the products manufactured. The census figures show the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, and electricity (but no interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance and advertising) at \$338,335,728 in 1937, \$230,588,413 in 1935, \$122,070,363 in 1933; the value of products at \$414,877,588 in 1937, \$288,661,804 in 1935, \$161,343,173 in 1933; the value added to the products by processing at \$76,541,860 in 1937; \$58,073,391 in 1935, and \$39,272,810 in 1933.

Following is a table which covers the feeds prepared by the reporting establishments according to kind, quantity and value, 1933-35-37.

	1937	1935	1933
"Feeds, Prepared, for Animals and Fowls" industry, all products, total value.....	\$414,877,588	\$288,661,804	\$161,343,173
Prepared feeds, alfalfa meal, and soybean flour and meal....	\$368,915,164	\$249,532,465	\$144,496,226
Other products (not normally belonging to the industry)...	\$45,962,424	\$39,129,339	\$16,846,947
Prepared feeds, etc., made as secondary products in other industries.....	\$68,023,876	\$86,645,992	\$42,941,726
Prepared feeds, etc., aggregate value (sum of 2 and 4).....	\$436,939,040	\$336,178,457	\$187,437,952
Prepared feeds:			
Made chiefly from grain (other than mill offal):			
Tons.....	7,470,946	6,221,969	5,557,946
Value.....	\$313,692,377	\$222,698,070	\$143,974,035
Made chiefly of ingredients other than grain:			
Dog and cat food:			
Canned:			
Pounds.....	237,792,250		
Value.....	\$10,740,642		
Other than canned:			
Pounds.....	114,224,298	\$107,330,849	\$41,693,150
Value.....	\$6,703,872		
Other, value.....	\$95,741,882		
Alfalfa meal:			
Tons.....	391,173	207,293	124,416
Value.....	\$7,500,248	\$3,807,032	\$1,770,767
Soybean, flour and meal:			
Pounds.....	109,366,867	128,711,459	
Value.....	\$2,560,019	\$2,342,506	

Charcoal Producers Accused of Price Fixing

The Federal Trade Commission has brought charges of a price fixing conspiracy against 19 firms who are credited with producing 70% of the national output of hardwood charcoal.

Two non-producing companies were named in the charges, the Hardwood Charcoal Co., Memphis, Tenn., and Manufacturers Charcoal Co., Bradford, Pa., which the Commission claims were organized to act as sole sales agents for all but two of the producers.

The Commission alleges that each producing company sells its output to the Hardwood Charcoal Co. at cost, the latter "fixes the resale prices, and each receives its proportionate share of the profits of, and bears its proportionate share of the cost of maintaining its sales agency."

Protein Supplements for Pigs Compared

With lots of pigs self-fed free choice and, except for two lots, confined to dry lots throughout the period of trial, J. E. Foster and E. H. Hostetler, of the North Carolina agricultural experiment station, compared the feeding values of a variety of proteins in fattening rations.

They found that a supplement of equal parts of cottonseed meal and fish meal promoted more rapid and more economical gains than fish meal alone or mixtures containing larger proportions of cottonseed meal. Pigs which had been on pasture to 75 to 100 lb. suffered no harmful effects when fed supplements containing a high percentage of cottonseed meal during the fattening period.

A supplement of equal parts of soybean oil meal and fish meal promoted more rapid gains than either ingredient alone or a mixture of soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal, and fish meal 1:1:1. Soybean oil meal alone was consumed in amounts far in excess of the pigs' protein requirement. Peanut meal was less effective than fish meal and was consumed in excessive amounts. No advantage was obtained from replacing one-fourth of the fish meal with either ground soybean or ground alfalfa hay. Crab meal alone was not a satisfactory supplement and gave best results when comprising only one-fourth of the protein concentrate.

Low grade tankage (40 per cent protein) was inferior to fish meal when each was combined with equal parts of cottonseed meal. High grade tankage and fish meal 1:1 produced slightly slower gains than fish meal alone but reduced the feed requirement per unit of gain. Whale meal was relatively unsatisfactory as a substitute for fish meal.

Herring meal and fish meal were of approximately equal value in rate of gain produced, and less feed was required per unit of gain

on the former. All factors considered, mixtures of fish meal and cottonseed meal 1:1, fish meal and soybean oil meal 1:1, or fish meal, cottonseed meal, and soybean oil meal 1:1:1 were considered most satisfactory supplements to corn and minerals for fattening pigs in dry lot.



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Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Minerals
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Mineral Mixtures
Cocoonut oil meal	Molasses
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal
Commercial feeds	Peat moss
Corn germ meal	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal, cake	Potassium iodide
Dog food	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Rabbit feed
Feed concentrates	Salt
Percentage feeders	Sardine oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Sesame meal
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Hammer mills	Soybean, meal
Iodine	Tankage
	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

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Hog Production Increases

An upswing in hog production that started last spring will continue into 1939 at an increasing rate, according to the December pig crop report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The 1938 fall pig crop is estimated at 18 per cent above the pig crop a year earlier, and follows an estimated increase of 13 per cent in the spring pig crop, making the total 1938 crop about 15 per cent higher than in 1937.

The number of sows indicated to farrow in the spring of 1939 is 21 per cent larger than the number that farrowed last spring.

The number of pigs saved June 1 to Dec. 1 is estimated at 27,651,000 head, an increase of 4,220,000 head over last fall. This is the largest fall crop since 1933, and is only 3 per cent below the average for 1929-1933. Increases were general over the country.

Proteins Without Corn in Fattening

Two groups of yearling steers were full fed on drouth-damaged corn silage and legume hay in a trial by P. Gerlaugh and H. W. Rogers at the Ohio Experiment Station.

One lot received in addition, two pounds per head daily of a mixture of finely ground shelled corn, soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal, and tankage (4:2:1:1). The other received the same amount of a mixture of soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal, and tankage (2:1:1).

Both protein supplement mixtures proved of equal value in terms of gain and finish produced in a fattening period of 182 days.

Calcium-Phosphorus Relationship Affects Feed Values

A phosphorus determination is a good indication of the nutritive value of a plant, according to correlation data collected by J. E. Greaves, and reported in the *Journal of the American Society of Agronomy*.

The fact that the phosphorus and calcium in plants vary inversely indicates that from the nutritional standpoint the calcium must be balanced in relation to the phosphorus.

An unbalanced relationship between these mineral elements in forage plants, he hints, may be the reason why supplements used with the plants sometimes give poor results.

Animal Feeding Experiments

ANALYSIS of 24 sardine meals and 7 other fishmeals manufactured by different processes, led K. Oshima and S. Itaya, as reported in the *Journal of Agriculture of the Chemical Society of Japan*, to conclude that the digestibility of the protein is highest in steam dried and lowest in flame dried and roasted meals, sun and vacuum dried meals occupying an intermediate position. The nitrogen content of the meals depends upon the kind of fish from which the meal is made, and not on the method of processing.

ANALYSIS of the carbohydrate portion of a feed into terms of lignin, cellulose and other carbohydrates may have more nutritional significance than the present method of dividing these into crude fiber and nitrogen-free-extract, propose E. W. Crampton and L. A. Maynard in the *Journal of Nutrition*. After a thorough study of 34 references, they suggest methods for determining the cellulose and lignin in feeds and feces.

SHELLED CORN tops the list of fattening feeds for swine receiving tankage, alfalfa and mineral supplements, conclude J. W. Wilson and T. Wright of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, after a series of feeding trials in which shelled corn, ground barley and ground proso (millet grain) were

fed. Proso was inferior to both shelled corn and ground barley, appearing to have about 90% of the feeding value of the shelled corn. Red proso was slightly superior to white.

Vegetable Meals Contain Vitamin B

Soybean meal, peanut meal, cottonseed flour, cottonseed meal and linseed meal are all good sources of vitamin B, according to F. W. Sherwood and J. O. Halverson, in the *Journal of Agricultural Research*.

The values ranged from 1.1 international units of vitamin B per gram in a sample of soybean meal to 5.4 units per gram in one sample of linseed meal.

Experiments with rats indicated variations in rat requirements for this vitamin according to the seasons, the rats needing less in the spring and early summer than in late summer and fall.

Carotene Concentrates Supply Pro-Vitamin A

Carotene, the pro-vitamin A in the yellow pigment of many fruits and vegetables, which is present similarly in green plants, though concealed by the green color of the chlorophyll, is credited with being the difference between milk and butter produced in the spring by cows on fresh pasture, and the same products produced in the winter on dry feeds.

Altho relatively stable to heat, carotene oxidizes and is destroyed by light and oxygen. This is the reason that machine-dried alfalfa is generally considered superior to ordinary sun-dried alfalfa. The difference is the green color, which is an indication of the amount of carotene, or pro-vitamin A, present.

Carotene concentrates are now available for bolstering the vitamin A content of feeds low in this factor, or of roughages that have lost their content of carotene thru careless sun-curing, or poor storage conditions.

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Direct Reduction Grain Tables										32
32 lbs. per bushel - OATS										
600	18.75	600	18.75	600	18.75	600	18.75	600	18.75	48
610	19.06	610	19.06	610	19.06	610	19.06	610	19.06	
620	19.38	620	19.38	620	19.38	620	19.38	620	19.38	
630	19.69	630	19.69	630	19.69	630	19.69	630	19.69	
640	20.00	640	20.00	640	20.00	640	20.00	640	20.00	
650	20.31	650	20.31	650	20.31	650	20.31	650	20.31	
660	20.63	660	20.63	660	20.63	660	20.63	660	20.63	
670	20.94	670	20.94	670	20.94	670	20.94	670	20.94	
680	21.25	680	21.25	680	21.25	680	21.25	680	21.25	
690	21.56	690	21.56	690	21.56	690	21.56	690	21.56	
700	21.88	700	21.88	700	21.88	700	21.88	700	21.88	56
710	22.19	710	22.19	710	22.19	710	22.19	710	22.19	
720	22.50	720	22.50	720	22.50	720	22.50	720	22.50	
730	22.81	730	22.81	730	22.81	730	22.81	730	22.81	
740	23.13	740	23.13	740	23.13	740	23.13	740	23.13	
750	23.44	750	23.44	750	23.44	750	23.44	750	23.44	
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780	24.38	780	24.38	780	24.38	780	24.38	780	24.38	
790	24.69	790	24.69	790	24.69	790	24.69	790	24.69	
800	25.00	800	25.00	800	25.00	800	25.00	800	25.00	60
810	25.31	810	25.31	810	25.31	810	25.31	810	25.31	
820	25.63	820	25.63	820	25.63	820	25.63	820	25.63	
830	25.94	830	25.94	830	25.94	830	25.94	830	25.94	
840	26.25	840	26.25	840	26.25	840	26.25	840	26.25	
850	26.56	850	26.56	850	26.56	850	26.56	850	26.56	
860	26.88	860	26.88	860	26.88	860	26.88	860	26.88	
870	27.19	870	27.19	870	27.19	870	27.19	870	27.19	
880	27.50	880	27.50	880	27.50	880	27.50	880	27.50	
890	27.81	890	27.81	890	27.81	890	27.81	890	27.81	
900	28.13	900	28.13	900	28.13	900	28.13	900	28.13	70
910	28.44	910	28.44	910	28.44	910	28.44	910	28.44	
920	28.75	920	28.75	920	28.75	920	28.75	920	28.75	
930	29.06	930	29.06	930	29.06	930	29.06	930	29.06	
940	29.38	940	29.38	940	29.38	940	29.38	940	29.38	
950	29.69	950	29.69	950	29.69	950	29.69	950	29.69	
960	30.00	960	30.00	960	30.00	960	30.00	960	30.00	75
970	30.31	970	30.31	970	30.31	970	30.31	970	30.31	
980	30.63	980	30.63	980	30.63	980	30.63	980	30.63	
990	30.94	990	30.94	990	30.94	990	30.94	990	30.94	
1000	31.25	1000	31.25	1000	31.25	1000	31.25	1000	31.25	

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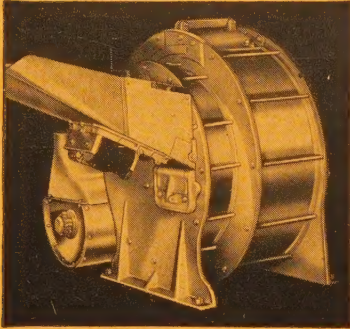
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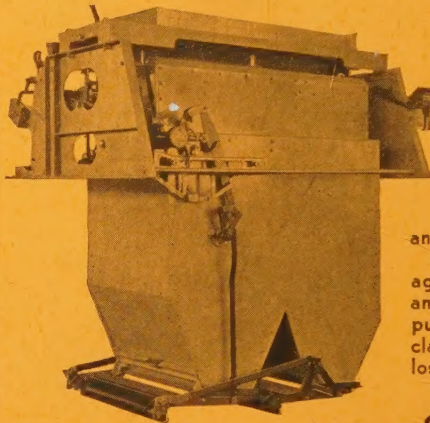
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